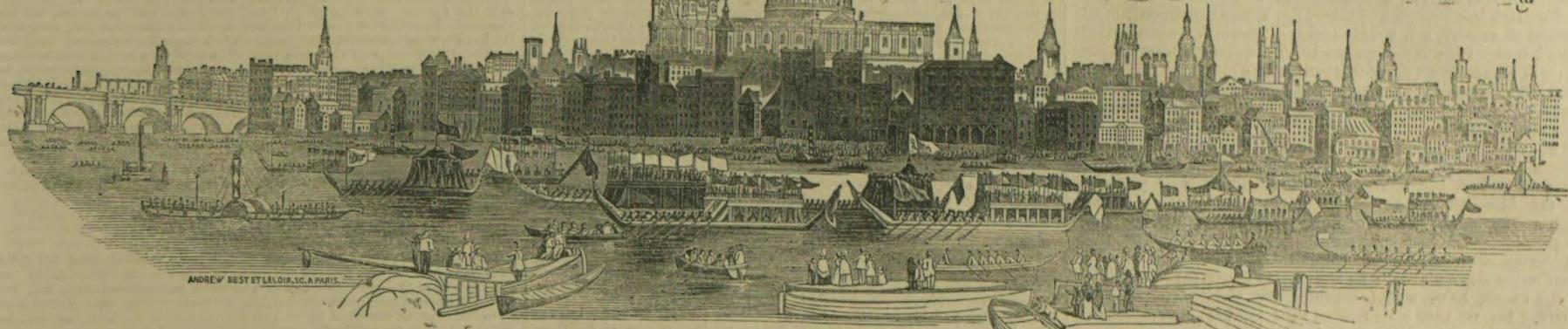


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.

THE SPANISH CONSTITUTION.

SPARTERO, the late Regent of Spain, has but just published an address to the Spanish people, in which he resigned his office, his functions ceasing on the Queen attaining her legal majority on the 10th of October. His resignation was one of form only, for he had long been an exile, without power or influence in the conduct of affairs, and the Queen had been declared of age in anticipation of the day fixed by law, to suit the purposes of the party which had got the child under its control. Dwelling, as he did, on the efforts he had made to govern by and within the law, and on the respect he had always shown for the forms and spirit of the Constitution, this manifesto of the Duke of Victoria had an interest beyond that it derived from the circumstances amid which it was issued. It was the last homage paid to a Constitution now no more; it was a political document couched in a language that the rulers of Spain no longer understand. The Constitution of which Espartero was the servant, and as long as he could be, the defender, has ceased to exist. It is superseded by another, which, under the phrases and forms of a Constitution, is all that a Ferdinand could wish, and the whole of the people of Spain is subjected to the caprices of a profligate woman, who, like Louis XIV., is taking refuge in bigotry as an atonement for the vices of her past life, and the lawless sway of Ministers, whose only idea of government is that of the sword.

The new Constitution of Spain is a lengthy document—formal and legal in its appearance, and duly divided into heads and sections. But in no one single point is it changed, that it is not worse than the old one. It in every way invades the privileges of the people; and the few securities that are allowed to remain, may, and undoubtedly will be, broken through without ceremony or scruple on the first occasion on which it shall be thought necessary to dispense with them. There are also abundance of contradictory provisions laid down, which indicate that its promise and performance will be of no kin together. Thus it says, "All Spaniards can freely print and publish their opinions, without any previous censorship, by conforming to the laws." Who would imagine from this that the only protection the press possesses under the old Constitution, has been taken away? In all cases of libel, or what the Government may choose to consider such, the right of trial by jury is altogether destroyed. In a servile spirit of imitation of a bad model, the Spanish Ministry has copied one of the worst features of the French Constitution, such as it has become by the successive invasions of the Charter. Again, all Spaniards are declared to be equally subject to the laws; but exceptions are immediately made in favour of the army and the church, the members of which will be, we presume, only accountable to their own tribunal—the soldier to martial law, even for offences against the civil code; and the priest to his ecclesiastical courts, although guilty perhaps of crimes against society at large. Don Carlos, had he been permitted to ascend the throne on the death of his brother, or had he been placed there by his party at the beginning of the civil war, could not have made such an invasion of the liberties of the people, and certainly he could not have attempted it so openly. The liberal movement has degenerated into a military tyranny; all the struggles of the Con-

stitutionalists, all the lives that have been sacrificed, all the blood that has been shed, have been in vain. Without calling forth a man worthy of the name of a leader, without eliciting a voice that can command a moment's attention, the last spark of Spanish liberty has been trampled out! And the outrage attracts far more notice and discussion in France and England than in Spain itself! This appears strange, but it is not impossible to account for it. In England we attach great importance to the terms and forms of law, and almost instinctively do the same when we study the laws or Constitution of another country. But in that country itself the laws may be badly administered, and the Constitution so broken and perverted as to be worse than useless. What then is the feeling created in the people who are subjected to the abuses of both? At the best, indifference and carelessness; more frequently a turbulent spirit ready to supply by revenge what the law cannot furnish by justice, and prepared to acquiesce, if not actively to promote any change, conscious that no alteration in the form of the Government will injure them in proportion to the advantages to be gained by the cabals, intrigues, and a chronic state of semi-warfare in which the Spaniards seem to delight. A Regent like Espartero governs by the law, cautiously abstaining from violating it, is never even suspected of adding to his private fortune by playing fast and loose with the public revenues; and he is driven from the kingdom by the revolt of a mercenary army that seems to be absolutely at the command of any adventurer who has the means of bribing it. The people stand aloof and see the *pronunciamientos* of the soldiery depriving them of the only security they had for national liberty, without an effort to prevent Time passes on, and the military chief, who has got the ascendant, having shot those of his rivals whom he considered dangerous, seizes the Government, brings back the Queen-Mother, who had been deposed for her arbitrary tendencies, and then



PROCESSION OF HER MAJESTY TO OPEN THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE—DELIVERY OF THE CITY SWORD, AT TEMPLE BAR.—See page 275.

comes the stage at which we have at present arrived—the overthrow of the Constitution; slender as was the security it gave, it was something, but it is now among the things that were. Despotism has re-assumed its sway, and except some vague rumours of a wish among part of the population of the capital to excite a movement in favour of the recall of Espartero—a disposition already repressed by cavalry and infantry—there is no apparent excitement or feeling among the people. All is apathy, and will remain so till King Stork has carried his system beyond the limits of human endurance, and then those who tacitly consented to the expulsion of King Log will seize sword and musket, and purge out despotism by blood, for the Spaniard is energetic and brave, but somewhat superstitiously reverent of royalty, and weakly indulgent towards the wickedness of his Kings. He will pardon any sin if it wears the imperial purple; will recognise no merit if it resides in a plebeian. No nation but the Spanish would have permitted Ferdinand to remain on the throne, or allowed Christina to return to it. But they seem to think the Monarch a reality, and can understand him, even if a bad one; but a Constitution is to them an abstraction—and they suffer it to be taken from them without a murmur. Among ourselves it is just the reverse; the Constitution is all powerful, and the Monarch is subordinate to it, administering it, but without the power of changing, suspending, or impeding its operation. The Spaniards are cigar-smoking and bull-fighting, and taking their siesta, as composedly as ever, with their Constitution made a wreck: an attempt to innovate to one-fourth of the extent here, would convulse the whole framework of society. But we have been trained to a political system for two centuries, and our country is rich, populous, with an immense commerce, and a press that has no parallel in the world. Spain, as far as we can comprehend its condition, is almost the reverse. It is vast in extent, and thinly peopled; without roads, ships, or commerce; and, just escaped from a civil war, which has demoralised society to such an extent that there is a completely organised banditti plundering up to the very gates of the capital. She is divided into provinces so distinct as to be almost like separate nations; for the Biscayan has little in common with the Andalusian, and the Arragonese differs from both. Amid such circumstances as these, an uniform Constitutional Government must be difficult to work out; yet the total indifference with which the Spaniards have seen their Charter destroyed, exhibits a degree of political degeneracy, when it is compared with the spirit of the men who gained it, that must give rise to regret.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.
(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

By letters just received here, we see that many of the male leaders of English fashion—men distinguished by high rank and ample fortune, and the most versed in the art of society, such as the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord Dudley and Ward, Mr. H. Broadwood, M.P., Lord Clanricarde and Mr. Hubert de Burgh, &c.—several of them at present in Italy—will be immediate additions to the number of those who intend passing the winter in Paris. Amongst the ladies who contemplate a sojourn here have already been enumerated the Marchioness of Aylesbury, the Hon. Mrs. Norton, and her sister, Lady Seymour; Lady C. Paulett, the Countess of Cardigan, the Hon. Mrs. Anson, Mrs. Maberly, the Countess of Charleville, &c. &c. These gay, rich, and leading members of English society will be enlivened by the occasional presence of one who adds to the nearest approach to ubiquity and omniscience a human being has as yet attained, an acquaintance with persons of all parties, all classes, and all countries, as universal as his knowledge of science—I allude to the eccentric Lord Brougham, who goes to and fro betwixt Paris and his villa at Hyères with all the regularity and frequency, and with all the rapidity of an *estafette*.

By the continual influx of Frenchmen from the provinces, and foreigners from all quarters of the globe, to the great misfortune of the nation, Paris has become France. Misfortune, I say, because nothing is so pernicious as that those who rule an empire by their power and example, should, instead of the converse with nature and the pure thoughts the country affords, be plunged constantly in the vortex of pleasures and passions of a city like Paris, where votaries of epicure from every part of the globe, are naturally prone to yield themselves to a questionable mode of life, and give an example they would not indulge in at home. All the new comers flock to the same fashionable quarters as far as they can. Lodgings near the sky are preferred in the Chausée d'Antin, to the most spacious in other faubourgs. New stories are constantly being added to the houses, until they reach the height of the Tower of Babel, and menace the sky. The height of new-built Paris houses astonishes even the most careless observer. Formerly mansions never exceeded four stories; they are now of six, seven, or even eight, without including the *entresols*, which are often double on the same staircase—the latter “veritable human kennels.” The small broiling ovens, rather than rooms, under the roof at the 4th, 5th, and 6th étages are sources of asphyxia and low fever. But all these efforts “superas evadere ad auras,” which only increase the “facilius descensus avernus”—do not suffice to lodge the influx of population—Paris spreads over the adjoining country. The distant line of fortifications will not suffice ultimately to bound the area of the city. Independent of the gradual absorption of the Bois de Boulogne, and the Champs Elysées, the dryads and sylvans are now flying in despair the secular alleys of the beautiful Park of Monceaux, formerly the property and favourite residence of the Duke of Orleans, Légitime, which was planned after the designs of the famous Caron, and sung by so many poets. The King, Louis Philippe, has sold it to a company, who are in actual possession, and intend turning the *local* into squares, in imitation of your London style of building. This style will at least preserve the “lungs of the metropolis,” whilst it will add to the ornament of the capital. In the latter respect, much has been gloriously effected, although many errors have been committed. Some edifices are gilded like gingerbread; the sacred edifices are surcharged with statues and ornaments, until religious impression is destroyed—utility lost sight of for the sake of effect, as, for example, the gorgeous Maison de Ville, in which every room is inconvenient, except for balls, parties, and receptions of ceremony. The library of the town is still at the further extremity of Paris, on the quay of Austerlitz, at the corner of the Place Walhaupt; but when it is restored to the Municipal Palace, the place assigned to it will still be insufficient; more than ten thousand volumes must be kept in the lots. Where the Bande Noire has not destroyed them during the Revolution, unfortunately the beautiful monuments of past ages are too often overlaid by the new—little in harmony—as occurs at the aforesaid Hotel de Ville. Many a worse desecration is observed in other directions: for instance, There exists at the corner of the Vieille Rue du Temple and the Rue des Francs Bourgeois a relic of olden times—an ancient tower, of the most correct and elegant style of Gothic architecture, chased by ornamental work as rich as it is elegant. This tower is seen surmounting a house whose *rez de chausse* is occupied by an *epicerie*. The good man has shown his appreciation of this antique treasure by painting its basis and *pendentives* in a rich brown colour, and covering the delicate tracery ornamening the body and capital of the tower with plaster of Paris. On the top flourishes the symbol of the grocer's trade—a tin sugar-loaf—and three immense pictures, hung high up in the place of former trophies of chivalry, &c., likewise symbolic of the divers trades of neighbouring shopkeepers, complete this curious ensemble. Here figures the sign of a rat-catcher—there a picture of a gigantic lady, bleeding under the lancet, announces that no fairy's midwife drives on her trade below. Independently of those extraordinary pictorial banners of tradesmen, that meet the eye in every direction, it is amusing to observe the means resorted to by shopkeepers to attract the attention of our Parisian *gebouwes*. For instance, a tobacconist, whose shop is on the Boulevards, hit, the other day, on an original expedient for increasing the customers to his shop. At an hour of the evening when the Boulevards were crowded with youngers, the report of a pistol was heard, and brought a rush of people to the spot, in the idea that the tobacconist had committed suicide. Very different was the sight that presented itself. In the midst of a cloud of smoke was distinguished the piquant physiognomy of a very pretty *grise*, seated with perfect composure at the counter. From this moment the shop has been invaded by customers, and the aid of two policemen is found necessary to keep the crowd in order.

A perfect architectural revolution has taken place at the Boulevards des Italiens. All the splendid buildings are being seized upon by building speculators. Long since had they fixed their wishes on the vast mansion which commences at the Rue Lafitte, and which reaches to the Boulevard. The proprietor was M. Guillaume, a millionaire, who for some time resisted the most dazzling offers; but death cut short his determination; his heirs converted the bricks into gold; “notices to quit” were sent to the various tenants. This announcement came like an electric shock upon that witty original, the Marquis of Hertford. For fifteen years he had been in quiet possession of the lower portion of the “deomed house;” his entire existence had been adapted to the exigencies and *agréments* of the spot. What cared he for his palaces and parks in England. Here had he collected the *chef d'œuvre* of the first masters of the pictorial art, both ancient and modern. Upon the announcement, not a feature expressed annoyance. “What is the sum necessary for the whole pile?” demanded the noble lord. “A million and a half,” was the reply. The sum was paid!

An amusing mishap befell the other day the celebrated Solicitor-General, M. Pleugentou, the terror of all political offenders. As he was returning from Nancy, the diligence in which he was travelling was stopped, and the passengers requested to show their passports, and on the declaration of the Solicitor-General that he was not furnished with one, he was, in spite of his violent pro-

testations, carried off and brought before the Commissary of Police, who ordered him to be taken to prison. The indignation of the infuriated Solicitor-General knew no bounds; but he in vain threatened with the thunders of the law the obdurate and unmoved functionary. Fortunately the discovery of a confidential letter, from the Minister of Justice, in one of his pockets, which he had overlooked in his wrath, procured him his liberty.

A great deal of curiosity is excited here by a law-suit, brought against the Marquis d'Aligre, so well known for his immense fortune and just pride of birth, by a certain Madame Bouchet. She claims the restitution of certain *titres de noblesse*, of which she accuses the ancestors of the Marquis of having robbed her!

A highly interesting question, both in a judicial as well as a philosophical point of view, appears about to be set at rest, after agitating the tribunals of France from end to end. Messieurs Dangier and Flaudin, who signalized themselves by their opposition to M. Orfila's celebrated toxicological theory, by which it would seem that men were in a perpetual state of *empoisonnement*, brought the other day, the result of later experiments before the Académie de Sciences. These gentlemen having been for some time nourishing two dogs with oxyde of copper, proceeding first with small doses, and gradually increasing them, found, on examination after death, that there only existed in the bodies of these poor animals some atoms of the poison with which they had been inundated during life. M. Arago, the astronomer, in making his report on this memoir, at the Académie de Sciences, with a sarcastic smile alluded to “the general belief which had lately existed amongst chemical philosophers.” The celebrated chemist, Thenard, immediately rose, and begged to deny that such an opinion ever existed in the mind of any of his philosophical brethren—a terrible hit for the inventor of the theory, M. Orfila, Dean of the Faculty. This is glad news—not only to the wretched persons accused of poisoning, but also to the judges, barristers, and juries, who were themselves often really poisoned by the experiments perpetrated in boiling the remains of the supposed victims of poisoning, to seek deadly elements which were created by the very process employed.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers, in the absence of political topics of an exciting character, devote some attention to the unsettled state of Spain, and the recently published outline of a new constitution for that country. Some unpleasant intelligence had been received in Paris from Algiers. It is to the following effect:

Events of a very serious nature have just taken place at about ten leagues from Dellys, in the part of the country not yet subdued of one of the three Agalicks organized by the Marshal upon his departure for Morocco.

At the very moment that General Corum was about to quit the country, which he fancied in a state of tranquillity, in order to return to Dellys, and thence to Algiers, he was informed that the Kabyles were again collected, and in a very numerous force. Assured of the truth of this information, he formed his small body of troops into three columns, which he ordered to march towards the spot where the Kabyles had gathered.

The column commanded by Colonel Saint Arnaud arrived the first, and was obliged to sustain alone, for a great length of time (it is said that the combat lasted six hours), the onset of the Kabyles, three or four times more numerous than itself. It defended itself with vigour, and had almost entirely exhausted all its ammunition when the other two columns came up.

One of them, commanded by Colonel Forey, one of the most distinguished officers of the French troops in Africa, had been delayed by the bad state of the roads, and by the attack of another body of Kabyles, which came to increase the already numerous body of the combatants.

It is reported that twenty-nine men have been killed, and 130 wounded, among whom are more than twelve officers; one of whom has been obliged to suffer amputation.

A steamer arrived in the evening of the 19th, with 106 wounded, and an account of this unfortunate affair.

The Marshal immediately gave orders for the departure of all the troops of the 3rd *légion*, and of the 53rd of the line, which still remained at Algiers, and embarked himself with his staff and his aides-de-camp, determined not to return until everything should be terminated in that part of the country.”

A letter from Algiers, of the 20th, published in the *Siecle*, says there were 130 of the French killed and wounded, of whom fifteen were officers. Thirty-five men and two officers were killed.

There have been some violent storms in the south of France, attended with great loss of life and destruction of property. At Cete a water spout fell upon the town on the 22nd ult., the ravages of which are thus described:—“This terrible phenomenon, which arrived in the direction of the Fortress of St. Pierre, skirted the mole in its whole length, and when it came opposite the engineers' establishment, attracted probably by the conductor and the zinc roof of the house, it turned round the edifice, and at last fell with violence upon it. At the same moment a violent explosion was heard, and the whole population thought that its last hour was come. During two minutes space of time a terrific crash resounded in the air. The roofs of the houses were smashed to pieces, and the fragments were carried to the most distant part of the town. The building belonging to the engineers has been entirely sacked; its zinc roof was carried off in the twinkling of an eye, and the whole *façade* demolished and raised to the ground, so that nothing now remains of it but the back and side walls. Another house, four stories high, new and solidly built, belonging to M. Labaille, was literally crushed to the earth.”

A fearful inundation joined at the same time its ravages to those of the electric waterspout. In an instant the waters of the canal rose and flooded the quays. It was a pitiable spectacle to see all the lighters loaded with wines torn into the current, driven one against the other, and then swallowed up by the element. At least a dozen boats were sunk in the canal itself, and what was the most terrible is, that most of them had their crews on board. Some few were able to save themselves, the others have perished. It is supposed that nearly thirty have been carried down with their boats.

In Marseilles the inundations were so great that the water rose above the carriage wheels in the streets. In Toulouse a terrific storm visited the town on the 24th instant. At Avignon and other towns, the Rhone, the Durance, and the Saone had overflowed, and committed considerable ravages.

We find by these papers that some individuals have made a rich harvest in France and Belgium, by passing off forged £100 Bank of England notes to the money-changers.

SPAIN.

Our letters from Madrid, which are to the 23d ult., state that the position of affairs in Spain was very menacing, and that outbreaks were apprehended. Narvaez has taken extraordinary exertions to maintain his power. The ministry has been successful in inducing the Senate to adopt the address, in answer to the Queen's speech, in the exact terms proposed by the committee. Reports prevailed of alarming disturbances in Galicia.

PORTUGAL.

Our accounts from Lisbon to the 24th ult. state that the ministry have had a majority of 48 in the Chamber of Deputies, in favour of their late decrees; and their continuance in office is thus rendered secure for the present. No news was stirring at Lisbon.

SWEDEN.

Letters from Stockholm state that the King of Sweden had demanded of the Diet authority to concede to a foreign power (not named, but presumed to be France), under somewhat disadvantageous circumstances, the island of St. Bartholomew. The pretext for this demand is, that the colony costs more than it is worth. St. Bartholomew is one of the smaller Antilles, situated to the north of Guadalupe, and comprising a population of 5000 souls. It has been attached to Sweden since 1784, when it was ceded to that country.

THE UNITED STATES.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.—The Caledonia, Captain Lott, has arrived at Liverpool, with New York papers to the 15th ult., Boston to the 16th, and Halifax to the 19th ult. The chief point of interest at New York turned upon the elections in the different states of the union.

The New York *Herald* mentions an important decision which has recently been given in Boston, that a slave can only serve on board an United States national vessel while that vessel is within the slave limits of that country, and that the moment the vessel passes without those limits he can claim his discharge.

The New York papers are endeavouring to create a little excitement out of an account received from Rio Janeiro of a rupture between the commander of the British brig of war Alert, Captain Bosanquet; and Captain Dumas, of the brig Cyrus, of New Orleans. It appears, that when lying off Calinda, on the coast of Africa, the British captain came alongside of the Cyrus, and suspecting her to be a slave-ship, demanded to see the brig's papers. This the American captain refused, and at length the box or chest containing them was broken open, and the documents were examined by the captain of the English vessel, he of the suspected brig protesting against the proceeding in loud and indignant terms. It is added, that after the British captain had left the Cyrus she was sold to the Portuguese, and immediately filled with slaves. During the alteration, and before the sale, the British captain is reported to have said to the American, “The reason you cannot show me the papers is because you have sold your vessel—I was told so.” The American captain's version of the affair is evidently exaggerated, and contains a great deal of idle bombast, such as the “American flag trampled upon by the British,” “our flag is insulted, it will cost the English nation dear,” &c., and he accuses the English captain of being a coward and turning pale! His letter is published in the American paper, and duly panned with imposing capitals and notes of admiration.

The New York money market is stated to be flat. When the packet sailed, the rate of exchange at New York on London was high, 110.

In Canada, also, there is much electioneering excitement caused by the junction of the Irish and the French parties in the province, both opposed, of course, to the Government of Sir Charles Metcalfe. Rumours prevail that Papineau was about to return; he is now in France. Quebec exhibited some disturbance on the occasion of the Repeal party celebrating the triumph of O'Connell; they burned tar barrels in honour of the event, and smashed the windows of several houses which did not exhibit lights in commemoration of the event.

According to the *Quebec Mercury* of the 10th October, a smart shock of an earthquake had been experienced at Valcartier on the preceding Sunday.

A Boston paper states that the Governor of Cape Coast Castle, Mr. M'Lean, the husband of the unfortunate “L. E. L.” (Miss Landon), had arrived in that city.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Overland Mail has arrived by express, with papers from India to the 17th of September, and from China to the 29th of July, being a month later than those received by the last mail. Although they do not announce any fact of particular importance, yet the news is of an interesting character.

Sir Henry Hardinge is stated to have commenced his administration with great discretion and vigour, and a very favourable augury is drawn from his appointment. The Punjab is not in a very tranquil state. In Scinde, also, Captain Mackenzie has had another skirmish with the Belooches.

Advices from Cabul mention, that an engagement had taken place on the 2d of Aug., between Akbar Khan and Aoudool Summund, in which a great deal of bravery had been displayed on both sides. The former came off the victor, capturing, among his prisoners, two generals of the enemy. The loss on the side of the people of Cabul was estimated at 3000, while that of the enemy was stated to be 5000, besides prisoners.

We are sorry to notice the death from fever, of Lieut. Mackintosh, late Aide-de-Camp to Lord Ellenborough.

The Chinese papers mention the recurrence of disturbances at Canton. The English last year repaired the walls of the Company's garden, which had been broken down at the fire in 1842. They put on a gate, and were in the habit of walking, playing at quoits, and otherwise amusing themselves. On the 15th of July the Chinese endeavoured to force themselves into the garden, but were opposed. Upon this they threw brickbats, and broke down the gate, compelling the Englishmen to take refuge in a boat, in which they made their escape to the Consulate. On the following evening a party of Chinese went armed with brickbats, and attempted to take possession of the other garden. Resistance being offered, they commenced an indiscriminate attack upon all the foreigners who came within their reach. Several American gentlemen immediately armed themselves, and drove them from the front of the factories. Still continuing to throw brickbats, they were fired upon, and one man killed, and another wounded in the arm, which ended the affair for the day. The rioting was not continued on the succeeding day.

The Calcutta money market was quiet, and capital was in great abundance.

Commercial matters in China were dull. Yarn was still in a depressed state.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The public have been admitted, by ticket, during the week, to pass through the rooms occupied at the recent Royal banquet, as well as to survey the tessellated pavement, encaustic paintings, &c. Plaques were placed throughout the building, intimating that subscriptions would be received for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the workmen who had lost their lives in the building; but many complained that it would have been much more advantageous to such fund had sixpence been charged for the admission of each person, as very few indeed turned aside to put money into the boxes appropriated for the purpose.

AN OLD STREET NEWLY NAMED.—Catenation-street has been named Gresham-street, and the end houses labelled accordingly.

SUICIDE BY A PARISH OFFICER.—Mr. Charles Fair, tax-collector in the parish of Clerkenwell, committed suicide at his residence in Charles-street, Northampton-square, on Monday night last, by cutting his throat.

At a Court of Aldermen, held on Tuesday, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Lord Mayor, for the manner in which he had conducted himself during the ceremonial.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The number of deaths in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday, was 935, showing the mortality of the present season still under the weekly average, which, deduced from the returns of the last five years, is 946. Among the deaths from old age and natural decay is mentioned one of a female aged 100.

ALLEGED MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—It is reported in circles likely to be correctly informed, that Lord Haddington is about to retire as First Lord of the Admiralty, and that Lord Ellenborough will take his place.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DEATH OF A MISER AT BRIGHTON.—On Saturday week a very old inhabitant of Brighton, Mr. Thomas Ruxton, died worth some £10,000. He had lived alone for many years, denying himself every comfort, and preparing

OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE, BY HER MAJESTY.

On Monday last, the splendid Ceremonial of the Inauguration of the New Royal Exchange was enacted with all the circumstance befitting so truly national an event. As a chronicle of the proceedings will doubtless hereafter occupy a prominent position in our regal and civic history, we have illustrated the principal scenes of the Pageant and the Ceremony to the full extent of this week's journal; and, as the best accompaniment for these picturesque records, we have taken the utmost care to insure the accuracy of the descriptive details, by collecting the several accounts narrated by our contemporaries, and testing them by our own observation (with considerable assistance), at the several grand stages of the event.

THE DEPARTURE FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

In its natural order, our account, of course, must commence with the proceedings in St. James's Park, previously to, and after the departure of, the procession. Before eight o'clock, numbers of persons had assembled round the Palace and in the Park, to occupy the best positions for seeing her Majesty pass.

At nine o'clock St. James's Park began rapidly to fill, and thousands of spectators ranged themselves in line down the Mall, from the Palace gates to the German Chapel, along which route the Royal carriages were to pass.

At ten o'clock the crowd in the Park, chiefly of well-dressed people, had increased to a dense mass, eight or ten deep on each side the way.

Shortly after ten o'clock the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), under the command of Captain Oliver, marched into the Park: a portion of these formed part of the Royal escort, the rest were stationed on the line through the Park, to aid in keeping back the crowd. The 17th Regiment of Lancers, from Hounslow, next marched through the Park, and formed from Marlborough-gate, where the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) terminated, keeping the line along Pall-mall to Charing-cross; the rest of the line to Temple-bar was kept by parties of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Royal Horse Guards.

Soon after, a strong detachment of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, under the command of Lord William Beresford, ranged themselves to the right of the Palace gates; and a similar detachment of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, under the command of Capt. Roche, ranged themselves opposite, to the left, to form the Royal escort. The whole of the cavalry were under the command of Major-General Lygon. The Ensigns of the two regiments of Life Guards and of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), bearing the colours of their respective regiments, with the Royal trumpeter, were ranged to the right, close to the Palace gates.

About twenty minutes to eleven o'clock the Royal carriages (the magnificent Royal state carriage drawn by eight beautiful cream-coloured horses, decked in their gorgeous trapping) drove to the Palace, followed by a troop of Yeomen of the Guard.

About five minutes past eleven o'clock her Majesty entered the Royal carriage, and the procession immediately formed. On emerging from under the marble arch, her Majesty was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm—the cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs being continued down the whole of the densely-crowded line. Her Majesty repeatedly acknowledged these bursts of enthusiasm in the most gracious and graceful manner, by bowing on either side.

Her Majesty's dress was of white satin (silver tissue) of the richest and most elegant design, portions of the pattern, representing leaves and foliage, being of different textures, and some having the effect of burnished silver. It was open in front from the girdle, increasing in width as it approached the bottom, and displaying a petticoat of the most valuable old point lace.

The sleeves were short, and at the top of each was a very brilliant diamond ornament.

The dress had a most chaste and magnificent appearance, the silver-brocaded satin of which it was composed being ornamented with valuable diamonds down each side of the front, placed at intervals on white satin bows.

The dress was of Spitalfields manufacture.

Her Majesty had a most splendid diamond stomacher, some of the brilliants in it being of extraordinary size and lustre, and on the left side the Queen wore the star of the Order of the Garter, having the cross in the centre formed of rubies, and the rest of the star composed of diamonds.

Her Majesty wore at the back of her head a miniature crown entirely formed of brilliants, and a diamond tiara surmounting the forehead. The necklace, ear-rings, and bracelets were of brilliants.

Over the left shoulder was the riband of the Garter, looped with diamonds, and having a most magnificent "George" suspended, composed of large and valuable brilliants; and on the left arm was the Garter of purple velvet, edged with diamonds, and having the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," set in diamonds.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert wore the uniform of Captain-General and Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company, with the insignia of the most noble Order of the Garter and the Golden Fleece.

The Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the officers of the royal household wore the full dress household costume, and the Earl of Jersey his uniform as Master of the Horse, with the insignia of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. The Duke of Norfolk carried his gold baton as Earl Marshal of England. The Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms, and the Captain of the Yeomen Guard wore the uniforms of their respective corps. The Marquis of Anglesey appeared in the uniform of his regiment, the Royal Horse Guards, with the insignia of the Garter, and of two foreign orders. The Earl of Rosslyn wore his uniform as Master of the Buck Hounds.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, with her suite, in two carriages, escorted by a party of Life Guards, at a quarter before eleven o'clock.

The dress of the Royal Duchess was of white satin and silver, of Spitalfields manufacture. The head-dress, of feathers and diamonds.

The Duke of Cambridge left Cambridge House, attended by Baron Knesbeck, in Waiting, and escorted by a party of Life Guards.

The Royal Duke was habited in the uniform of a Field Marshal, and wore a star, set in diamonds, of the Order of the Garter, and the riband and badge. His Royal Highness also wore the Stars of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The following is the order of the procession, which left the Palace-gates at about five minutes past eleven o'clock. The route was along the Park, through the iron gates, by the German Chapel, into Pall-mall, along Pall-mall-east, the Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cheapside, to the Royal Exchange:—

DETACHMENT OF LIFE GUARDS.

Her Majesty's Carriages,
Each drawn by Six Horses.

The First Carriage,
Drawn by Six Bays.

Conveyed Gentleman Usher of the Sword of State, Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber,
Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard, Page of Honour in Waiting.

The Second Carriage,
Drawn by Six Bays.

Conveyed Lord George Lennox, Lord in Waiting to Prince Albert; the Hon. Capt. Duncombe, Groom in Waiting; Capt. F. Seymour, Groom in Waiting to Prince Albert; Silver Stick.

The Third Carriage,
Drawn by Six Bays.

Conveyed Lord Byron, Lord in Waiting; Earl Jermyn, Treasurer of the Household; Lord Ernest Bruce, Vice Chamberlain; the Right Hon. Colonel G. Dawson Damer, Comptroller of the Household.

The Fourth Carriage,
Drawn by Six Bays.

Conveyed the Marquis of Exeter, Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert; the Earl of Beverley, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; Lord Forrester, Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms; and the Earl of Rosslyn, Master of the Buckhounds.

The Fifth Carriage,
Drawn by Six Bays.

Conveyed the Hon. Miss Kerr, Maid of Honour; Bedchamber Woman; the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal; Gold Stick.

The Sixth Carriage,
Drawn by Six Black Horses.

Conveyed Lady Portman, Lady of the Bedchamber; the Hon. Miss A. Murray, Maid of Honour in Waiting; the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward; Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain.

THE GUARD.

Twelve Footmen, four and four.

THE STATE COACH,

Drawn by Eight Cream-coloured Horses.

Attended by a Yeoman of the Guard at each Wheel, and Two Footmen at each door, conveying

THE QUEEN.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert;

The Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Buccleuch;

The Master of the Horse, the Earl of Jersey.

Escort of Life Guards.

The carriages of the Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers assembled at the lower end of St. James's-street, and fell into the line immediately after the Queen's procession.

The carriages of the Cabinet Ministers fell into the line immediately after those of the Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers.

The general direction of the procession was under the orders of Lord Charles Wellesley, Clerk Marshal; Major-General Wemyss, Esquire to the Queen; and Lieut-Colonel Bouvier, Esquire to Prince Albert.

ARRIVAL IN PALL-MALL.

On emerging from the Park into Pall-mall the scene was most exciting. Every balcony and every window—nay, every roof, where it was possible to obtain a view, was crowded. The streets on each side presented a dense and unbroken mass of human beings, with difficulty kept back within the bounds of their confined space by lines of policemen and mounted Lancers. Proceeding past the magnificent club-houses of Pall-mall, the cheering was most enthusiastic, and elegantly-dressed ladies from every window waved handkerchiefs in abundance. Passing the Italian Opera-house, the top of the Arcade was covered by a dense crowd of ladies. At Pall-mall East, the space in which the statue of George III. is placed was curiously crowded—little urchins formed a pyramid of heads to the very legs of the horse on which the statue rests.

About nine o'clock the Duke of Wellington passed through the yard of St. James's Palace in a private carriage, on his way to the City. He was dressed in the uniform of Field Marshal, and looked extremely well.

Long before the time for the appearance of the procession the streets were literally crammed with spectators, and the police had some difficulty in keeping them within bounds.

The Duchess of Kent passed in a carriage and four escorted by a party of Life Guards.

The houses in Pall-mall were mostly fitted up with seats to accommodate visitors, and as early as nine o'clock we saw many a fair head at open windows, without any covering, exposed to the chilly air. The 2nd Life Guards mustered in Waterloo-place soon after ten o'clock, and afterwards proceeded eastwards. To the 17th Lancers was deputed the duty of lining Pall-mall and the route to Charing-cross, where they joined the 2nd Life Guards. At the bottom of St. James's-street a space was reserved for the carriages of the Foreign Ministers to assemble, and before half-past ten—the time named in the programme—they were in readiness to join the Royal procession.

At Trafalgar-square, the boarded space around the Nelson monument had been opened, the steps around the monument affording a capital view to those admitted. The crowd on these steps presented a curious aspect—a pyramid of heads rising one above another, with the steps, to the plinth of the pillar, around which they appeared to cling like a swarm of bees. The crowd was immense in Trafalgar-square, extending up the steps of the Church of St. Martin-in-the-fields, the bells of which were merrily ringing; the union jack and Royal standard decorating its spire.

CHARING-CROSS AND THE STRAND.

It having been arranged that the equipages of the Ambassadors and the other Foreign Ministers should fall in after the Royal carriages upon their entering Pall-mall, Charing-cross was, from the fact of the dense masses who assembled there, deemed the first point at which a good view of the procession could readily be obtained.

As early as seven o'clock in the morning that locality presented a very bustling appearance. Vehicles of every description, conveying parties to their respective destinations for the day, passed by in rapid succession towards the eastern end of the metropolis, whilst pedestrians, thousands in number, moved in the same direction. Workmen were busily engaged in various houses, preparing seats for those who might choose to occupy them; and flags and banners were being spread from the windows in profusion. Towards nine o'clock the rumbling of carriage wheels was heard less frequently, as the police were ordered to stop all conveyances that did not contain some person who had a ticket of admission to the Exchange, and before ten o'clock the neighbourhood became comparatively silent: little more was heard than the voices of those persons who had congregated, and were struggling to secure good places. The people, however, were exceedingly good-humoured, and joked with each other upon the various causes of pressure from within, and consequent breaches of the order of the lines, which, by the way, were admirably kept by the metropolitan police, who discharged their duty very temperately. Shortly after ten o'clock, three regiments of the household brigade marched past, and a portion of them took up positions at intervals to assist the police in maintaining order. From that period till eleven o'clock the carriages of the nobility, the great officers of state, and others who were invited to be present at the ceremony of opening the Exchange continued to roll by. Amongst them were those of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who was escorted by a party of the Horse Guards; her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Sir R. Peel, Lord Stanley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. Perhaps at no point on the route was a more animating scene presented than at this, when the period arrived that the Royal procession was approaching. With the exception of the line through which it was to pass, every spot in the immense area of Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross, and the pathways leading to the Strand, was covered with people, and the windows of the houses were crowded with ladies and gentlemen.

At ten minutes past eleven o'clock her Majesty entered the Royal carriage, and the procession immediately formed. On emerging from under the marble arch, her Majesty was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm—the cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs being continued down the whole of the densely-crowded line. Her Majesty repeatedly acknowledged these bursts of enthusiasm in the most gracious and graceful manner, by bowing on either side.

Her Majesty's dress was of white satin (silver tissue) of the richest and most elegant design, portions of the pattern, representing leaves and foliage, being of different textures, and some having the effect of burnished silver. It was open in front from the girdle, increasing in width as it approached the bottom, and displaying a petticoat of the most valuable old point lace.

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the upper portion of the Bar and the banking-house of the Messrs. Child, to whose courtesy we are indebted for the above accommodation, was briefly as follows:—Immediately before the arrival at the Bar of the first Royal carriage, conveying the Gentleman Usher of the Sword of State, and other officers, Mr. Brown, the senior City Marshal, closed the gate. The Royal arrival being announced, the Marshal, at the bidding of the Lord Mayor, opened the gate, and Sir P. Laurie, who had been appointed conductor of the procession by the Court of Aldermen, advanced on horseback, dressed in his scarlet gown, wearing a Spanish hat with black feathers, and bearing a white wand, which he waved invitingly for the procession to advance. The carriages then followed him within the bar, in the order described below. As they slowly proceeded, the approach of the royal carriage was announced by a volley of cheers, which ran along the thick phalanx of the vast multitude that now filled every possible standing place, and was taken up and re-echoed by the occupants of the windows and lodgments of the adjacent buildings. The scene at this moment was most animated and joyous. The sun had broken forth, despite a thick autumnal atmosphere, and sparkled on the cuirasses and burnished accoutrements of the military, making more gay than usual the laced coats and splendid dresses of the Yeomen of the Guard and other attendants, and the gorgeous equipage of the matchless vehicle which contained her Majesty and Prince Albert. The Queen bowed most graciously in reply to the loyal and hearty cheering with which the congregated mass here saluted her Majesty.

When the beautiful cream-coloured horses which drew her Majesty's carriage had passed through the gates, they were stopped, and the royal carriage became stationary.

THE CITY SIDE OF TEMPLE-BAR.

From a very early hour in the morning, this point of the line of procession presented an appearance of great bustle and preparation. Before daybreak a number of workmen had been employed in laying down gravel along the street; at a later hour others might be seen fixing up flags from the sides or on the tops of the houses, or giving the finishing stroke to the seats prepared for spectators in the windows, doorways, and every available portion of building. Long before 9 o'clock these seats began to fill, chiefly with well-dressed females, whose gay attire, seen in every story of each house—uniting with the banners, streamers, and union jacks, with which or with laurels most of the buildings in the neighbourhood of Temple Bar were decorated—made the scene here most picturesque and striking. Accordingly, this locality appeared to excite much interest, Fleet-street being densely crowded with foot passengers as early as 9 o'clock, great numbers having at that hour taken standing positions in the immediate vicinity of the bar, apparently with a determination of retaining them. About 11 o'clock, a party of the Royal Artillery on horseback, headed by four officers, came up, and filing through the gateway of the Middle Temple, proceeded to the open space in front of King's Bench-walk, where they dismounted to await the time when their horses should be required by the aldermen, for whose use in the procession they were destined. Shortly afterwards, a strong body of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) marched within the bar, and took their positions as is usual on occasions of processions—namely, two and two at short intervals on each side of the line. Soon after 11, the Aldermen began to arrive in their carriages, attended each by the ward beadle with his mace on foot; but such was the density of the crowd, and so great the pressure that it was with much difficulty the police could clear a passage from the carriages across the pavement to the entry to Messrs. Child's Bank, where the Aldermen alighted. Shortly afterwards, the Aldermen, headed by the Lord Mayor, and accompanied by several deputies and common councilmen, the latter in their mazarine gowns and cocked hats, and all bearing white wands, proceeded along the street to the Middle Temple, in order to mount their horses.

Half-past 11 had now arrived, and the scene that displayed itself to a person standing on the top of Temple-bar was an animated and lively as could be imagined consistently with the half-hazy state of the atmosphere. Gay flags were waving on every side; the houses up to, and including, the tops presented thousands of eager faces; the street below was covered with carriages, and cavalry intermingled with the police and the populace, the red horse-hair plumes of the Guards and their bright cuirasses giving life and variety to the generally dull and monotonous appearance of a London crowd. In another quarter of an hour, the head of the Royal procession arrived at the west side of the bar, and after a momentary pause passed within, being received upon entering the City by a flourish of trumpets from a party of the City trumpeters stationed on the south side of Fleet-street, in front of Messrs. Child's Bank.

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OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.



SIR THOMAS GRESHAM—FROM THE PAINTING IN MERCERS' HALL.

minute salutes were continually fired, whilst all the moving groups appeared to be in the highest state of good humour and excitement.

This portion of the *cortege* was, certainly, the most novel. The first of the Common Councilmen in the procession, (See page 278) on the right hand, Mr. Gresham, is a descendant of the "Royal Merchant" who founded the Exchange.

PORTRAIT OF SIR THOMAS GRESHAM.

Of the famed "Royal Merchant," a memoir-sketch appeared in our journal of last week. We now annex the best known portrait of Sir Thomas, from the picture belonging to the Mercers' Company, and ascribed to Holbein, but Mr. Burdon considers, "with very unequal pretensions to the honour of having proceeded from his hand. It is on panel; has suffered considerable injury from

injudicious cleaning; and was, probably, the performance of some third or fourth-rate Flemish artist." Be this as it may, the Mercers' Hall painting has been preferred by Mr. Lodge in his "Portraits of Illustrious Persons." A black doublet, cap, and cloak, appear to have been Gresham's invariable costume. In his person, he seems to have been above the middle height, and handsome when a young man; he was lame by a fall from his horse, in one of his posting expeditions in Flanders, when a broken leg was the consequence. "Gravity of deportment, and courtesy of manners, are hinted at by two old dramatists as having characterised him; and every means we possess of forming an opinion on the subject, leads to the belief that such was actually the case."

"Of Gresham," says Mr. Burdon, "it has been well remarked, that in founding a college, an exchange, and an asylum for the poor, he showed himself soli-

cious to provide for the wants of youth, the convenience of manhood, and the necessities of age. * * * Gresham was the younger son of a private merchant, who enjoyed no privileges, and whose only honours were those of a well-spent life. He was the maker of his own fortunes, and died while the brightest wits of the Elizabethan age were yet in their cradles."

LUDGATE-HILL.

So large a portion of her Majesty's subjects were, perhaps, scarcely ever before congregated within so small a portion of her Majesty's dominions as were to be found between the hours of nine in the morning and four in the afternoon, in the broad thoroughfare from Ludgate-hill to Cornhill. Before the sun had succeeded in dispelling the fog, a strong current of human beings had set in towards the centre point of attraction from all parts of the town; but, by about ten o'clock, when the avenues to this great artery were closed by the pressure from without, the tide ceased to flow or ebb, and the accumulated mass became stationary, we may even say, stagnant. The truncheons of the crowd-compelling policemen were then brought into requisition, but their peaceful weapons were obviously not so efficacious in inspiring the sight-seers with due respect for the constituted authorities, as the hoofs of the Blues and Life Guards' chargers—of which the *profanum vulgus* appeared to stand in righteous awe. Despite the general excellence of the arrangements in this part of the City, the municipal police would have scarce succeeded in maintaining order during the pageant without the assistance of the cavalry, who caricoled amongst the multitude with their well-trained chargers, doing their spiriting gently, and invariably, exercising the utmost care, forbearance, and discretion under circumstances which must necessarily have been somewhat trying to their tempers. There appeared to be a general feeling of admiration amongst the comfortably seated spectators for the admirable manner in which these fine fellows performed their arduous and disagreeable duty.

At eleven o'clock, the Lord Mayor's state coach, containing his lordship and the officers forming his suite, passed towards Temple-bar, followed by several of the Aldermen in their private carriages, and the sheriffs in their state carriages. It need hardly be said that the Chief Magistrate of London was very well received. Nothing could be more unequivocal than the greeting given to him in this part of the town, especially opposite the London Coffee-house, the three great houses which form this establishment being filled to the attics with highly respectable and numerous company. Her Majesty passed up Ludgate-hill a few minutes after twelve o'clock; her progress along the streets was marked by the most enthusiastic cheering, and both the Queen and Prince Albert seemed to partake of the joyous spirit which seemed to animate the vast assemblages through which they passed. The procession was of course followed by an immense mob, and the streets gradually became less crowded, perfect good humour and hilarity prevailing amongst the people during the whole of the day.

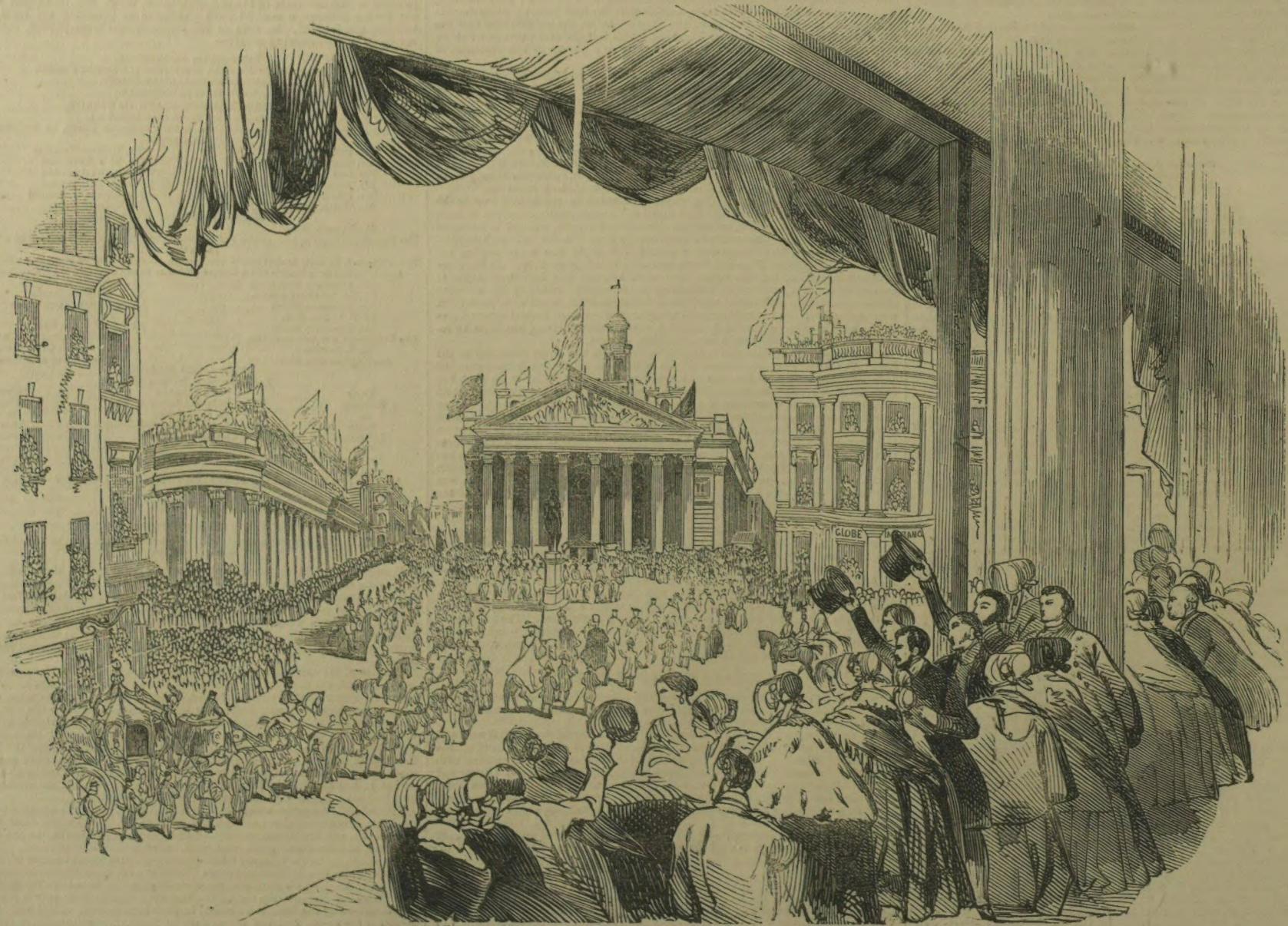
ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

This locality was naturally one which excited much interest, and the company began to arrive as early as half-past seven in the morning, in order to secure their seats on the extensive platforms which had been previously erected. These scaffoldings extended from the right hand top of Ludgate-hill all along the south side of St. Paul's Cathedral, as far as Watling-street, and were continued eastward for a considerable distance, and were put together in a most substantial manner. The seats were not fully occupied till an hour or so before the Royal *cortege* arrived, in consequence of the price originally demanded for the sittings having been higher than it should have been; but during the early part of the morning the charge was materially reduced, and hundreds of her Majesty's loving subjects availed themselves of this fact.

The attention of the thousands of spectators was kept on the *qui vive* from eight o'clock until twelve o'clock by the numerous equipages of the nobility and gentry who were on their route to the Royal Exchange. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, were each heartily welcomed. In the confusion the Duke of Wellington's carriage was not observed. Sir Robert Peel was sitting so far back in his carriage that until the equipage had passed few persons were aware of the right hon. baronet's presence. The portico of St. Paul's School was decorated with the royal standard and two union flags, and was covered with crimson draperies. The compartments were filled with a very numerous and elegant company. From the house of Messrs. Dakins, the tea-dealers, were suspended several banners, on which were the following inscriptions—"The sun never sets on her dominions;" "On the waves of the sea, on all parts of the earth, among every people and nation, hath she not possession." The houses of Messrs. Toplis and Co., Berens, Blumberg, and Co., Felkin and Co., and the other firms on the south side of St. Paul's, were severally graced with a galaxy of female beauty, in gazing on which the beholder could not fail to exclaim—

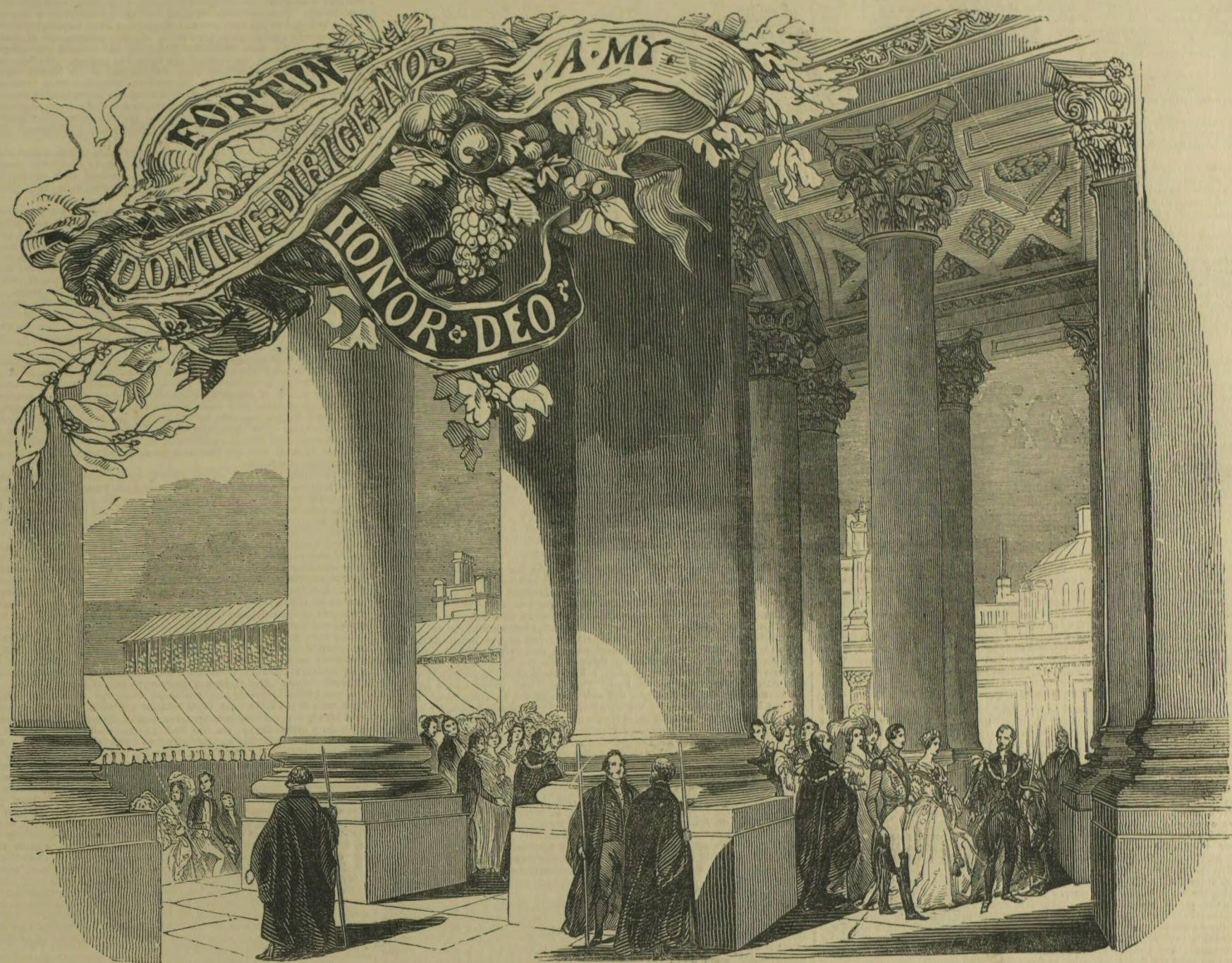
"From woman's eyes this doctrine I derive;
They are the ground, the books, the academies,
From whence doth spring the true Promethean fire."

Whether we turned to the right or the left, everywhere we found that "bright eyes did abound." A band, which took up a position in Watling-street, played a variety of airs, and helped to relieve the *ennui* which prevailed for some time. At twelve o'clock the Royal procession, headed by that of the civic authorities, passed along in the order already described, and it would be impossible to convey an adequate idea of the enthusiasm with which her Majesty was everywhere greeted. The cheers were such as to excite the evident gratification of her Majesty, who acknowledged the reception thus given her in her Majesty's usual graceful manner. From the windows of the vast houses in St. Paul's Churchyard waved thousands of handkerchiefs, accompanied with the cry of "God bless the Queen," &c. The enthusiasm which pervaded all classes at this period led them to forget the toil they had undergone since half-past seven in the morning and good humour might be said to be "in the ascendant." At the moment of



THE PROCESSION PASSING THE MANSION HOUSE.

OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.



HER MAJESTY CROSSING THE GREAT WEST PORTICO.



THE PROCESSION IN THE NORTH AMBULATORY



SKETCH FROM THE PROCESSION, BY A CORRESPONDENT. |

the Royal carriage arriving near the south door of St. Paul's, the crush amongst the crowd at the end of Watling-street was very great, but the few Life Guards who were patrolling rendered speedy and most efficient aid, without inflicting any injury, though some lads were knocked down in the momentary confusion. The eagerness of many persons to view the procession, on the one hand, and the cupidity of those who had rooms, &c., to let, on the other, was such that, the garret windows having been taken out, a number of men sat on the top of the parapet of a house near the corner of Watling-street, hanging their legs over it, whilst others leaned back on the roof, placing their feet in the shallow gutter. Their position was such as to create a very unpleasant feeling on the part of those who beheld it.

CHEAPSIDE.

"At an early hour of the morning the busy hum of preparation was heard throughout this *locale* to give effect to the auspicious event that was to take place—an event that will, no doubt, form an important feature in the historical incidents connected with this great metropolis. As early as nine o'clock the houses on either side of this spacious thoroughfare were filled to overflowing from the basement to the roof, and never before were the ample windows of the tradesmen's shops set off to such advantage. The beauty and fashion of London congregated together in extensive groups, and occupied the place of the merchandise with which these warehouses are usually stored. Several of the houses were ornamented with handsome flags and banners, bearing inscriptions appropriate to the great occasion.

The loving subjects of one of the best and most popular sovereigns that ever presided over the destinies of this great and glorious kingdom, were permitted to perambulate the streets uninterruptedly until eleven o'clock, when the splendid regiment of Life Guards appeared, and formed themselves into orderly positions, for the purpose of clearing the centre of the road, and confining the crowd to the pavements. They were ably assisted by a large body of the City police, and the moving masses fell back in good order, and formed themselves into compact lines on each side of the thoroughfare. The patience of the spectators was kept alive by the number of splendid equipages which occasionally passed, containing persons who were proceeding to take part in the procession, and which demanded general attention. The excitement was thus kept up until the Royal procession had arrived.

At half-past eleven o'clock, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and suite passed. In a short time afterwards, Sir Robert Peel followed in his private carriage. At five minutes after twelve o'clock the head of the procession turned into Cheapside from St. Paul's, and as it proceeded slowly along this spacious thoroughfare it presented a truly gorgeous and imposing appearance. The myriads of human beings that thronged every available spot enjoyed a remarkably fine and prolonged view of the magnificent pageant until it had arrived in close proximity with the Exchange. At a quarter past twelve o'clock, her Majesty passed in front of Bow Church, the celebrated bells of which rang out a merry peal as a welcome to the "Queen of earthly Queens," and as she proceeded she was received with loud, fervent, and continuous acclamation.

"You would have thought the very windows spake;
So many greedy looks of young and old;
Through casements darted their desiring eyes
Upon her visage."

Her Majesty and Prince Albert bowing their heads repeatedly to the general welcome that was offered them, expressed their acknowledgments in the most courteous and condescending manner.

RECEPTION AT THE EXCHANGE.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and their suite, arrived at the western gate of the Exchange at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

The door at the western entrance of the Exchange was opened for the reception of the company soon after nine o'clock. At the same time a strong body of civic functionaries, consisting chiefly of members of the Joint Gresham Committee, who wielded in their hands the wands of office, took their station within the portico. As each visitor arrived, the ticket was formally demanded, and being presented, was solemnly inspected, mysteriously indented, and then cordially returned; after which, a signal was given, the sliding gates were expanded for a moment, and the fortunate holder was admitted into the interior of the building. The band of the Life Guards and of the Hon. Artillery Company were also in attendance, and were stationed in divisions in the quadrangle, and also in the portico. Among the early arrivals were Sir C. Napier, the Earl of Westmorland, the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir F. Pollock (Chief Baron of the Exchequer), and Mr. W. Holmes. These were soon followed by Lord J. Russell, who wore a splendid court dress, and appeared in excellent health and spirits. Very soon after his lordship's arrival, tremendous shouts from the thousands and tens of thousands assembled around burst upon the ear, and a carriage drove rapidly into the area, from which immediately alighted, his grace the Duke of Wellington. The moment his grace was recognised the band stationed in the portico struck up "See, the Conquering Hero comes," and every head was uncovered and bowed low to do him reverence. Notwithstanding this astonishing burst of national enthusiasm, his grace evidently retained his wonted composure, and, ascending the steps, calmly surveyed the portico, turned round and cast a glance almost of recognition at his own status which adorns the area, surveyed the myriads of heads gathered around him, every one of which was strained to catch a glimpse of him, and the windows and house-tops from which thousands of kerchiefs waved and enthusiastic tongues shouted his welcome, and then quietly walked towards the door of the principal entrance. Arrived there, the official gentlemen, who had by this time resumed their posts, stood with the door in hand, but still closed, and looked at his grace, evidently awaiting the production of the red ticket.

Then followed a momentary pantomime, the most interesting and expressive we ever witnessed. His grace evidently had no ticket, or did not think it necessary to produce it, so he merely glanced at the closed door, and then at the official. "Can it be necessary?" was evidently the language of the mute demand, and it was understood, and responded to immediately; for, without a word said on either side, the door was opened, and with profound obeisance, his grace was ushered into the interior. Here his grace was immediately joined by Mr. Lambert Jones, and Mr. Tite, the architect, who conducted him over the building, while the band stationed inside likewise struck up in honour of "the conquering hero." Next to his grace arrived the Solicitor-General (Sir F. Theisinger), in full court dress, and soon afterwards the Earl and Countess of Lincoln. Shortly afterwards followed the Recorder of the City (the Right Hon. C. E. Law, Q.C.), in his official robes; Alderman Gibbs, with two ladies; and also Lord Granville Somerset and Sir Thomas Fremantle, who wore the rich official costume of her Majesty's Ministers. At about eleven o'clock his Grace the Duke of Cambridge drove up to the Exchange, attended by a body of Life Guards. The band immediately struck up "God save the Queen," and his Royal Highness was received in the portico by the Duke of Wellington, Mr. L. Jones, and Mr. Tite, with the former of whom he shook hands, and conversed very cheerfully. Among the next succeeding arrivals were the Right Hon. Sir James Graham (who carried under his arm a small green box, containing her Majesty's answer to the proposed address), the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Right Hon. H. Goulburn), and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Each of these right hon. gentlemen wore the official costume of a Cabinet Minister. Soon afterwards the Bishop of London arrived in academic robes and cap, accompanied by Mrs. Blomfield. At a quarter past eleven her Grace the Duchess of Kent arrived, accompanied by her ladies in waiting, and attended by a detachment of Life Guards. Her Royal Highness was received by the military with the usual honours, while the band again played the National Anthem. Her

Royal Highness was detained for some minutes in the portico, while some of the official gentlemen ran to collect the others to receive her with the honours due to her illustrious station, but was at length received by the Duke of Cambridge, with whom her Royal Highness shook hands very cordially, the Duke of Wellington, the Cabinet Ministers, and the various civic functionaries before mentioned, and conducted by them to a seat in the banqueting-room, near that appropriated to her Majesty. Soon after the arrival of her Royal Highness a large party of the Yeomen of the Guard arrived, and took up their positions so as to form a passage for her Majesty through the portico into the quadrangle. As soon as this had been accomplished, a loud cheer from the multitude without announced the arrival of Sir R. Peel. The right hon. baronet wore the same costume as his official colleagues, and was accompanied by Lady Peel. He also was received in the portico by the members of the Gresham Committee and the architect, and stood there for some time conversing with the Duke of Wellington and other gentlemen around him. Nearly at the same time there arrived the Governor of the Bank of England, with Sir J. R. Reid, Mr. Pattison, M.P., and many other influential gentlemen connected with the City. Afterwards arrived in quick succession, the Master of the Rolls (Lord Langdale), Lord F. Somerset, Lord A. Fitzclarence, Vice Chancellor Knight Bruce, Hon. G. R. Dawson, Marquis of Northampton, Earl of Dalhousie, Earl of Haddington, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Viscount Cantiupe, Lord Hill, Sir G. Murray, Right Hon. H. C. Herries, Sir J. Macdonald, Hon. J. T. L. Melville, Sir I. L. Goldsmith, Sir H. Pottinger, &c. At twelve o'clock a distant shout, which was immediately taken up and continued throughout Cheapside, announced the near approach of her Majesty, and immediately every head was turned, and every eye strained westward to catch the first glimpse of the Royal procession. At length it came in sight, and her Majesty was seen bowing gracefully in acknowledgment of the homage paid to her, and of the loyalty and affection evinced by the heartfelt acclamations of all classes of her subjects.

As the Royal carriage passed the Mansion-house, cheers loud and long rent the air, which were audible far and wide. In a few moments after passing the Mansion-house, the Royal carriage reached the principal western entrance of the Royal Exchange, where it drew up in the centre. Her Majesty was handed out of the carriage by Prince Albert. Her Majesty, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, then passed on to the interior of the Exchange, preceded by the Lord Mayor, bearing the city sword of state, and bowing as he ushered her Majesty and Royal Consort into the new building. As her Majesty went from her carriage to the inside of the Exchange, she was most vociferously cheered, while her immediate attendants, who had previously arrived in the Royal carriage, and the Ministers and other high officers of State, formed a lane through which her Majesty passed. Her Majesty smiled most graciously in recognition of the hearty reception given her by her loyal subjects, and graciously acknowledged the obeisances made to her by her Ministers and State Officers as she proceeded.

It was a quarter past twelve o'clock when her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at the western entrance of the Royal Exchange; and the cheerings of the multitude, the music of the military bands, which immediately struck up "God save the Queen," the waving of handkerchiefs and of banners of the gayest description, with which most of the houses in the vicinity were decorated, produced a sensation which it must take a long time indeed to efface. Immediately on her Majesty stepping out of her carriage, the Royal standard was hoisted on the top of the Exchange, and underneath that floated a banner bearing a combined representation of the Gresham, City, and Mercers' Arms. Along the roof of the north and south sides were also poles, eight on each side, to the end of each of which was affixed the union jack.

The second Engraving, at page 276, represents the Royal carriage passing the Mansion-house, sketched from a gallery under the Portico. The first Illustration, at page 277, shows a side view of the interior of the Great Portico of the Exchange (looking towards the Bank), with the arrival of her Majesty. Upon the ribbon at the head of the page are inscribed the mottoes of Gresham, the City, and the Mercers' Company.

INTERIOR OF THE EXCHANGE.

After the reception, her Majesty, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, proceeded up the steps of the portico and through it to the entrance of the Merchants' Quadrangle, or, as it is usually termed, the Merchants' Area. Her Majesty was immediately preceded by the Lord Mayor, who carried the City sword of state. On entering the quadrangle, her Majesty, still preceded by the Lord Mayor and accompanied by all the chief personages, walked round the arcade or Ambulatory which surrounds the quadrangle. In the area of the quadrangle, a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen, principally members of the Common Council, and others connected with the City, had been accommodated; the band of the Coldstream Guards and that of the Grenadiers was also stationed within the quadrangle, and played the National Anthem as her Majesty entered, and while the Royal party walked round the ambulatory. During the same time, those who had been admitted into the centre of the quadrangle, formed in line on either side of the direct pathway from the portico up to the eastern end, leading to Lloyd's rooms. Along this pathway her Majesty and the rest of the Royal party walked up towards the foot of the staircase leading to Lloyd's rooms, after having completed the circuit of the ambulatory. The whole quadrangle presented a very gay and animated scene, formed by the brilliant uniforms of the noblemen and gentlemen who accompanied her Majesty, the bright groups of ladies who were to be seen at the windows and in the area itself, the martial music of the band, and the loyal cheering of the spectators.

The Engravings at pages 277 and 284, represent these splendid stages of the ceremony—the Procession in the Great Northern Ambulatory, and the Quadrangle; the latter view being taken from the south-east angle.

THE BANQUETING ROOM.

Leaving the quadrangle, her Majesty and the royal party proceeded up the grand staircase, through the Vestibule, towards the suite of rooms called Lloyd's Rooms, which was to be the principal scene of the day's proceedings.

The principal apartment in which her Majesty was to be received is called the Subscribers' Room. It is 98 feet long by 40 wide, so that it afforded ample room for a grand entertainment. The tables were spread with every conceivable delicacy, and a profusion of the finest wines. There were four tables extending the whole length of the room, with seats on either side for the guests, the two centre tables being wider apart than the others, in order to afford a broad passage up the room to the cross-table, where a special preparation had been made for her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, and several others of the chief guests. This table was covered with massive gold plate, of the most exquisite workmanship, and those who had arranged the banquet had not forgotten her Majesty's fondness for flowers, of which two large and beautiful bouquets were placed opposite where her Majesty was to sit. There were also some dishes of magnificient hot-house grapes, and also three or four dishes of very fine strawberries. Her Majesty's seat was placed at the centre of this cross-table, a little raised above the rest. There were some other seats on the right and left. Among the elegant decorations of the Royal table were napkins of exquisite fineness, bordered with the richest lace, one of which was placed opposite the seat of each of the guests. The southern end of the room was hung with rich crimson velvet, descending in massive folds from the ceiling; and ranged along the wall at the back of the Royal table, in rows reaching nearly to the ceiling, were some massive pieces of plate, bowls, salvers, and other large articles, all of the finest workmanship. Reflected in looking-glass, which formed the surface of the wall, this display presented a very brilliant appearance.

Leaving the southern end of the room, where the *déjeuner* was laid, under an archway at the south-east, you come to another room, in length 40 feet, and 25 feet wide, which will be used when the Exchange is open for commercial pur-

poses as a reading-room, but which, on the occasion of this Royal visit, was fitted up as a reception-room. The decorations here were particularly splendid. The eastern wall of the room was hung with a curtain of crimson velvet, 20 feet high, from richly-gilt wreaths. On either side at the top of the room is a gallery of very delicate framework. These galleries were not used for the reception of any spectators on this occasion, but the lightness and elegance of their structure relieved the effect of the massive hangings of the room. At the eastern end of this reception-room was a raised dais, three steps in height, and covered with crimson cloth, of the same with which the whole of the room was covered. On this dais there was a chair of crimson velvet and gold, for the use of her Majesty when receiving the address of the corporation. Beyond this reception-room some of the offices attached to Lloyd's were fitted up as retiring-rooms for her Majesty.

The guests who had received invitations to the *déjeuner* began to reach the Exchange very soon after ten o'clock. Indeed, before that hour there was a very considerable assemblage of visitors, ladies and gentlemen. A detailed list of the chief guests will be found below.

The Earl and Countess of Lincoln arrived shortly before eleven o'clock. The Bishop of London and Mrs. Blomfield also arrived about the same time. Sir Robert and Lady Sale on their arrival were received with marked interest and respect by the company. Sir Henry and Lady Pottinger were also objects of much interest.

The Duke of Wellington, on entering the banqueting-room was received with the most lively demonstrations of respect. The band at the entrance of the room played the air "See, the conquering hero comes;" and the appearance of his grace was the signal for a general clapping of hands, and even some cheering from the gentlemen, and waving of handkerchiefs from the ladies. The Duke was welcomed at the door by Mr. Lambert Jones and some of the leading members of the Corporation, by whom he was attended to the top of the room. Sir G. Murray was among the gentlemen who accompanied the Duke. Sir R. Peel soon after arrived, and was the object of much attention. He was very warmly received by the company. Sir Robert was accompanied by Lady Peel, and before he came up stairs to the banqueting-room he had been shown round the building, the different purposes of which were explained to him by Mr. Tite.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent entered the room, leaning on the arm of her Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the entrance by Mr. Alderman Humphrey, Mr. Lambert Jones, and some others of the authorities of the place, and were conducted to the throne-room, whence they went to her Majesty's private apartments. While their Royal Highnesses were proceeding up the room the band played the National Anthem. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and several members of the Cabinet arrived soon after.

Baron Brunow with the Baroness Brunow and several of the foreign Ambassadors, were also there.

By half-past 11 o'clock all the guests, except those who were in immediate attendance on her Majesty, had arrived, and the banqueting room was full.

Amongst the last of those who came was Sir James Graham, who, in his official capacity, inspected all the preparations that had been made for her Majesty's accommodation. He expressed himself highly satisfied with everything that had been done.

Her Majesty's approach was announced to the guests by a call from the upper end of the room of "The Queen is coming!" and the National Anthem was immediately played by the band of the Life Guards stationed outside. Immediately the whole mass of guests rose, and faced on each side the avenue through which her Majesty was to pass to the top of the room. Two lines were thus formed on either side of this avenue, of ladies and gentlemen, glittering with diamonds and jewels, and brilliant in uniforms, military and naval, covered with orders and insignia. As her Majesty entered and passed up the room, preceded by the Lord Mayor, bearing the civic sword before him, and by the Aldermen and members of the Corporation, with their robes and wands of office, and followed by a brilliant suite of ladies, officers, Ministers, and Ambassadors, the whole company bowed repeatedly, at the same time receiving her Majesty with a loyal and respectful cheer. Her Majesty leaned on the arm of Prince Albert.

A scene more imposing and interesting from the great event which called it forth, and, at the same time, more brilliant and striking in the display which it occasioned, can seldom have been witnessed. The size of the building afforded space for a great effect; but the distinguished rank and position of the guests added an importance and an interest which mere numbers or state could not have produced. Within the compass of this room were assembled some of the highest in rank and the most distinguished in talents, not only in England, but in continental Europe; and the flower of the female aristocracy of this country were there to add to the charm of beauty, and all those aids which their personal adornments could bring, to vary and make gay the scene. Their brilliant jewels, and dresses of the brightest and purest colours blend in variegated beauty, formed at once a gay and a soft contrast to the uniforms, military and civil, of the gentlemen, not less bright or various in colour, nor less dazzling, from the orders and stars with which their breasts were studded. All the gayest colours of the rainbow were brought together in the living mass; chequered at every interval by the scarlet hues of the military officers, and the blue of the naval, the darker and more sombre Windsor uniform blazing with gold lace, and the gay bright colours of the costume of the foreign Ambassadors glittering with their many marks of Royal favour. Her Majesty appeared struck with the appearance of the place and the company, accustomed as she has been to such scenes; but she was evidently gratified at her reception, for she bowed repeatedly, and that in a manner indicating a desire to do more than reply by a mere formal salutation to those who were endeavouring to offer her honour.

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS.

Arrived at the upper end of the room, her Majesty did not take her seat at the Royal table, but proceeded with the Prince, to the inner banqueting-room. Her Majesty took her seat on the dais, Prince Albert standing on her right, on the second step, and the Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Cambridge on her left. Sir Robert Peel stood on the floor of the room, a little below Prince Albert, and Sir James Graham next Sir Robert, but nearer the foot of the throne, that he might be ready to receive her Majesty's commands in his official capacity. A guard of the Gentlemen-at-Arms, officered by Lord Forrester, Sir B. Smith, and others, were in the throne-room at the entrance. As soon as her Majesty had taken her seat on the throne, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and other members of the Corporation and of the Gresham Committee retired, as a matter of form, on the assumption that they would prepare the address, although it had, of course, been prepared and written beforehand. In a few moments, they returned to the room, and formed a semicircle in front of her Majesty, the Lord Mayor a little in advance, and the Recorder on his right. The members of the Administration, with their ladies, the foreign Ambassadors, with their ladies, and some others of the chief guests, were then invited into the room to be present at the reception of the address.

Here again, the scene, though on a smaller scale, was imposing. The room contained the *élite* of the whole company, all the most distinguished of the distinguished persons present in the Exchange; and as an assemblage of commercial wealth, of hereditary rank, of political and diplomatic talent, of military and naval renown, and last, though not least, of female beauty, it would be difficult to match it within the same small space, or on an occasion characterised by so little of mere ceremonial, or of attempt at pomp and display. Her Majesty, as she sat on her throne facing the brilliant circle, looked indeed royal; and, what will perhaps please her subjects better, she looked in the full bloom of health. Her magnificent tiara of diamonds became her admirably.

The Recorder, on an intimation given from the throne, then proceeded to read the address, which he did in a very emphatic way, appropriate to the sentiments it conveyed. We subjoin an official copy:—

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London in Common Council assembled, together with the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Mercers, joint trustees of Sir Thomas Gresham, hail your Majesty's auspicious presence in the heart of the metropolis on this renowned and favoured spot with the liveliest sentiments of devoted loyalty and attachment.

"The privilege we this day enjoy of approaching your Royal person under the roof of the new Exchange revives the memory of the older time, when your Majesty's illustrious predecessor, Queen Elizabeth, vouchsafed to adorn by her presence the simpler edifice raised by a citizen, and dedicated to the commerce of the world.

"Your Majesty in this respect emulates the example of that great monarch, who deemed it no disparagement of her imperial state to proclaim by the herald, and to distinguish the work of a subject by the title of the "Royal Exchange."

"It is recorded in the graceful narrative of events inscribed on the foundation-stone of this building, that 'the relief of indigence and the advancement of literature and science' entered into the capacious scheme of the original founder of this noble institution, and were made subsidiary to the stability and grandeur of a commerce co-extensive with the habitable globe.

"Yielding to that eminent citizen and benefactor of his kind, Sir Thomas Gresham, the signal merit to plan and execute at his own charge this glorious work, we still rejoice to trace the assisting hand of the City and the ancient company of Mercers from the earliest prosecution of the design, and our gratitude is kindled on reflecting that each memorable epoch of the Royal Exchange is marked by the solicitude of the reigning monarch to raise and to rebuild the structure from the ashes to which it has been twice reduced by the calamitous effects of fire.

"King Charles II. commenced the former building on the 23d of October, 1667, and the illustrious Prince, the Royal Consort of your Majesty, under your Majesty's auspices, laid the first stone of the present edifice on the 17th of January, 1842.

"Deign, therefore, Most Gracious Lady, to regard with your Royal approbation the work of our hands, the noble and well-constructed pile again raised by the Citizens of London, and erected on a site rendered worthy of the objects of so vast an undertaking, to endure, we fervently pray for ages, a memorial and imperishable monument of the commercial grandeur and prosperity, and the peaceful triumphs of your Majesty's happy reign.

"Signed by order of the Court,

"HENRY ALWORTH MEREWETHER."

"Her Majesty listened to the address with marked attention, and bowed at its

SPLendid ENGRAVING

FOR THE
SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most Superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated Large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA

THE RIVER THAMES,

showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thames;" its "Forests of Masts;" its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD; its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL; and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

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The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

☞ Further announcement this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

198, STRAND,

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov 3.—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 4.—King William III. landed, 1688.

TUESDAY, 5.—Gunpowder Plot, 1605.

WEDNESDAY, 6.—Princess Charlotte died, 1817.

THURSDAY, 7.—First Gazette published, 1665.

FRIDAY, 8.—Milton died, 1674.

SATURDAY, 9.—Lord Mayor's Day; Prince of Wales born, 1841.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending November 9.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
7 39	8 16	8 56	9 34	10 9	10 43

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 0	0 10	0 31	0 53		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"An Interested Party," Penn, Bucks, cannot marry a deceased wife's sister.

"A Native of Bath," Stuttgart, will find the View of Bath at page 216, vol. 1.

"J. R. S."—We will endeavour to extend the University Intelligence.

"Haras Doon," Bradford.—Both.

"Y. O. S." may obtain the Act of Parliament, by order, of any bookseller.

"H. E.," Gloucester.—The Garrick Club, King-street, Covent-garden.

"H. H. H.," Margate; Ordo; will be entitled to the Large Print.

"W. R. C.," Sunderland, is thanked; but we have not room.

"J. W. P.," Burleson; A. Smith, Barnouth.—"Taylor's Short-hand" may be obtained, by order, of any bookseller.

"P. P. C."—We have not room for the monument at Marston.

"F. B. R." states the "Beggar's Petition" to have been written by the Rev. R. Moss, born in Norfolk, about 1666.

"T. J. S." Mile-end-road.—Although frequently overlooked, it is not lawful.

"J. T." Brook-green.—Our correspondent's letter has been referred to the printer.

"A Subscriber," Abroad.—If the cultivation of the waste lands of Great Britain and Ireland were likely to turn out profitable, capitalists would soon be found to undertake it.

"Ernest," Edinburgh.—The South Western Royal Railway Carriage was built at the expense of the Railway Proprietors. In the description, it should have been mentioned that the interior was designed and trimmed by Mr. Herring, Fleet street.

"A Leicestershire Cattle Dealer" complains that the mode in which cattle are delivered at the railway station at Camden-town calls for the interference of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and of the Railway Directors.

"A Subscriber," Warminster, should read our account of the Atmospheric Railway, in No. 113 of our journal.

"C. E.," Ramsgate, will be entitled to the Large Print.

"H. H. N. B."—The irregularity shall be remedied.

"H. D."—No.

"An Old Subscriber."—We have frequently cautioned our subscribers against becoming shareholders in new schemes.

"A Constant Subscriber."—Our demand for paper has so considerably increased of late, that the supply of one mill has been inadequate.

BIRKENHEAD DOCKS.—Some explanation is due to our Birkenhead and Liverpool readers of the delay of the engraving of the ceremony of founding the New Docks; the importance of which has only been surpassed by that of opening the Royal Exchange in the metropolis. Next week we shall illustrate the Grand Ceremony at Birkenhead.

Ineligible.—Lines on the Opening of the New Exchange; The Loved of Youthful Days; sonnet, The Lunar Rainbow.

"T. S.," Clerkenwell.—The Frenchman modestly meant to allow that London is half the size of Paris.

"Alpha."—Meadow's French Pronouncing Dictionary." Negus was, we believe, named after the person who first mixed it.

"A Subscriber."—We have not room for "Scholastic Tactics."

"Margaret."—See future announcements.

"Melton."—We do not know anything beyond the advertisement of "the Grand Distribution."

"A Constant Reader," Beaminster.—Ineligible, Riddle, by X. Y. Z.

"Moody," Coleford.—"Taylor's System of Short-hand," improved by Harding.

"A Correspondent."—The salary of the Governor-General of India is £30,000 per annum.

"J. P." Drummond-street.—If our correspondent has other evidence than a receipt that he has paid the money, it will be a sufficient discharge.

* The two middle pages of this number, are to be cut out by the binder and folded, and placed so as not to injure the plate in binding.

The Completion of the Description of the New Royal Exchange, with Engravings, will be given in our next.

Last week's Number contains a complete History of the Royal Exchange, from its first foundation, with many Engravings.

CHESS.—"Rector;" "J. W. P." Burleson.—Referred to our chess correspondents. "C. H." Your pawn may be exchanged for any piece you choose; thus, you may have two or more Queens, three or more Rooks, &c., on the board at once.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—We are indebted to a Governor of this Royal foundation for the following correction of our answer to a correspondent, "E. H. P.," in No. 128, respecting Christ's Hospital:—The Lord Mayor and Aldermen are ex-officio Governors of Christ's Hospital. The Lord Mayor has two presentations annually (one as Lord Mayor, the other as Alderman), and each of the Aldermen has one presentation annually at Easter. The other Governors of the Hospital have a presentation about every third year, according to the number of vacancies. The amount of benefaction to the hospital by the nobility and gentlemen in order to render them eligible to be elected Governors of the Hospital, has been raised about two or three years ago from £400 to £500. The twelve members of the Court of Common Council who are elected Governors enjoy the like privileges which the other Governors, not being Aldermen, enjoy, so long as they shall continue members of Common Council; and the Court of Common Council fill up from time to time all vacancies by death or otherwise.

PART XXVI., is Now Ready, Price 2s. 6d.

* Any Country News Agent may receive Posting Bills, bearing his address, by informing our Publisher where a parcel can be enclosed, free of expense.

We are continually receiving complaints from subscribers respecting the slovenly way some newsmen forward our journal by post, much to the injury of the work. Our advice is, change the agent for one who is more attentive.

In consequence of the press of engravings, we are obliged to defer the illustration of the Fashions.

STEAM CAN'T DO IT!!!

THE IMMENSE SALE OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

THIS WEEK, renders it IMPOSSIBLE to SUPPLY HALF THE DEMAND IN THE USUAL TIME.

The Indulgence of the Public is earnestly requested until the whole number Ordered is printed.

Office, 198, Strand, Nov. 2, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1844.

EVERY public event has two sides from which it is looked at—the anticipatory, and the retrospective. We need scarcely add that the backward view is not always so bright as the forward one; things are included in it that mar the harmony of the prospect. For unmixed gratification in this world it is better to trust to hope than memory. The opening of the Royal Exchange has been no exception to the very general rule; indeed, it has rather been a very striking instance of how a gratifying occurrence can be twisted and mismanaged till it produces a vast amount of dissatisfaction. From all we have heard and read, we have been compelled to come to the conclusion that the ceremony was converted into a selfish job by that most selfish of bodies, the Corporation of London. It does not require to be told by us that it has long lost the respect of the public; it is no longer the true representative of the wealth, power, and let us add, the integrity of the citizens of London. Yet, with so few claims on public regard, it took advantage of one of the very few occasions on which a prominence might have been accorded it without the accompaniment of contempt, to annoy and insult, individually and collectively, nearly every body and institution that have a real value and importance in the commercial community. The Exchange was built for the merchants at large, and it was seized on, on the day of opening, and appropriated as exclusively as if it had been the fee simple of the Corporation. The object of all the arrangements was evidently to make a show of her Majesty, for the gratification of themselves and their wives; the purpose of the day was lost sight of; the character of the festival perverted to that of a supplementary Lord Mayor's day; and the guiding principle of those who, by some means or other, had the exclusive management of matters, was to take the best possible care of themselves, by appropriating as many of the good places, and monopolising as much of the good things as they could, or rather indecently, could. The public press is teeming with complaints of the scandalous and unblushing manner in which the merchants of London were swamped by the greedy ostentation of the corporate body. It is scarcely credible to find it stated that to such a body as Lloyd's, only twelve tickets were forwarded, and that in a tardy, ungracious manner! Why, the banquet itself was given in the rooms destined for the members of this association. But we have heard and read of omissions quite as bad; we understand that, as a body, the Directors of the East India Company were neither invited nor represented; nor the Elder Brothers of the Trinity House. To one of these bodies tickets were sent at the eleventh hour, as an after-thought; and from the crudging, unhandsome manner in which it was done, they were contemptuously returned. Admittance was most judiciously withheld from everybody who could be excluded, except they happened to be connected with the Corporation. Yet that body might be searched throughout, and there are not two men among them who can properly call himself a banker or merchant; if the commerce of London was no greater than that which they represent, there would be no occasion for an Exchange at all. The same Bumble-spirit of ignorance and insolence combined, caused every impediment to be thrown in the way of the press, though half the interest of the day consisted in its events being faithfully recorded. We do not complain on our own account, as we had an admission which the underlings did not venture to dispute. But several of the morning papers were either refused admittance or put to great inconvenience to effect it, and on the broad principle that the press had a right to be there, we condemn the exclusion. And throughout the arrangements there was a consistency of almost studied slight to those who had the best right to be present at such an inauguration, which has altogether so disgusted and irritated the mercantile body of London, that it is not at all improbable some marked mode of expressing its feelings may be resolved on. The Corporation should recollect this fact, and derive from it a truer notion of its real position; every place and office in it has fallen to its present possessor, not from any merit of the holder, but from the contempt in which the whole mixture of mummery and corruption is held by those whose wealth, position, and characters make them in reality what the Corporation is in appearance only—the influential men of the City. The occasion was a great one, and its interest was not entirely destroyed even by the mismanagement we have noticed; the Queen of a Great Empire was there, and nothing could diminish the real respect and loyalty with which she was received. Nor could any amount of official insignificance, thrusting itself every where to the exclusion of better worth, deprive men of the consciousness that the event was one worthy of being held in remembrance.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—His Royal Highness Prince Albert left the Castle this morning, between nine and ten o'clock, in a travelling carriage and four, for the Slough Station, and proceeded thence by a special train to Paddington, en route to Buckingham Palace. Colonel Bouvier, equerry in waiting, was in attendance upon the Prince. His Royal Highness returned to the Castle this afternoon at a quarter past three o'clock. The infant Royal Family were taken out for their usual airing, during the day, in the private grounds of the Castle. Her Majesty, attended by Lady Portman, took a carriage drive this afternoon. Major-General Wemyss was in attendance on horseback. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Countess Josephine Wratilaw, and Lady Charlotte Dundas, had the honour of joining the Royal dinner-party this evening. The band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) performed during the banquet, and her Majesty's private band attended during the remainder of the evening.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE MARQUIS OF EXETER.—The long-tempered visit of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert to the Marquis of Exeter, at Burleigh House, is expected to take place in the course of next week. It is understood that the Court will be absent from the Castle about four or five days. During the visit of the Queen and the Prince Consort to Burleigh House, the christening of the infant daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter will take place, the celebration of which will be upon the most magnificent and extensive scale. Her Majesty will confer the honour upon the Marquis of being present during the performance of the sacred rite, and standing as one of the sponsors. The chamber containing the gorgeous state bed in which Queen Elizabeth slept nearly three centuries ago, will be appropriated for the use of the Queen, as well as the entire suite of state rooms, during her Majesty's stay at Burleigh House.

The Duke of Wellington left Apsley House, on Tuesday afternoon, for Walmer Castle. Lord Brougham arrived at the castle on Friday week last, to visit the noble and gallant duke, and remained till the next afternoon, when the learned lord went to Dover, and there embarked for Boulogne, on his way to Paris, from thence intending to go to his estates in the south of France. The noble and learned lord has arrived in Paris.

Lord John Russell has returned to Dover to join his lady, who is residing there for the benefit of her health.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Viscount Loftus, eldest son of the Marquis of Ely, with Miss Jane Hope Vere, niece of the Marquis of Tweeddale, was on Tuesday solemnised at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a large circle of the nobility.

ACCIDENT TO THE HON. GEORGE EGERTON.—The Hon. George Egerton, second son of Lord and Lady Francis Egerton, has been thrown from his horse, a high-spirited animal, in the Fulham-road, and received some very severe contusions in his fall. The horse was so injured as to be obliged to be killed. The hon. gentleman is going on favourably.

Lord and Lady Sale have arrived at Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen.

We are sorry to announce the death of the Hon. Miss Wynyard, who, it will be recollect, was for many years bedchamber woman and constant companion of her late Royal Highness Princess Augusta. The deceased, who was in her 71st year, was third daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Wynyard.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

STRANGE DEATH OF A CHILD.—On Monday an infant, whose parents live in Ratcliffe-Highway, that had been left alone in bed, with a chair to prevent it falling out of bed, was found quite dead, hanging with its neck tightly fixed between the back rails of the chair, having evidently forced its head through, and then slipped out of bed before extricating itself.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS — PROCESSION OF HER MAJESTY TO OPEN THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.



(Continued from page 278.)

the affectionate loyalty of my people, presented on an auspicious occasion in a place long renowned as the centre of the commerce of these realms.

"It delights me to behold the restoration of this noble edifice, which my Royal ancestors regarded with favour, and which I esteem worthy of my care."

"Within the last three years, when fire had destroyed the ancient building my beloved consort laid the new foundation, and this day I gladly celebrate the completion of the work, quickly executed, but grand and perfect in all its parts."

"The relief of the indigent, the advancement of science, the extension of commerce, were the objects contemplated by the founder of the Exchange."

"These objects are near to my heart. Their attainment will, I trust, be recorded among the peaceful triumphs of my reign; and I shall rejoice if I am thus enabled, by the blessing of Divine Providence, to promote the prosperity and happiness of all classes of my subjects."

The Presentation of the Address is represented in the Engraving at page 285.

At an intimation from the throne, the Lord Mayor then stepped forward and knelt before her Majesty, who gave him her hand to kiss.

Her Majesty was then graciously pleased to say to the Lord Mayor, "It is my intention, Mr. Magnay, to confer the dignity of a baronet upon you, to commemorate this event." Her Majesty, looking to the Secretary of State, added, "Sir James Graham, see that the patent is prepared."

[This gracious intimation has already been carried into effect, and the *Gazette* of Tuesday contains the announcement that the Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. William Magnay, of Postford-house, in the county of Surrey, Lord Mayor of the city of London, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.]

The Lord Mayor made an obeisance to her Majesty and returned to his former place. The Lord Mayor then again stepped forward, and presented to her Majesty Mr. Lambert Jones, the mover of the address, and Mr. Harrison, the seconder, who both had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand. The Lord Mayor also presented Mr. Aston, the Master of the Mercers' Company, and the two Sheriffs, Messrs. Sidney and Hunter, who also had the same honour. Mr. Tite, the architect of the Exchange, was also presented to her Majesty by the Lord Mayor, and her Majesty was graciously pleased to give him her hand to kiss.

Both the sheriffs were prevented from taking any part in the Royal procession within the Exchange through being shut out at the western entrance. It appears that some of the mounted aldermen were equally unfortunate. Whether to attribute this accident to mismanagement on the part of the officials, or to the awkward horsemanship of the civic functionaries, it is impossible to determine.

THE DEJEUNER.

As soon as this ceremony had been performed, the Corporation, the Ministers, Ambassadors, and others who had been present in the throne-room, retired to the banqueting-room, where they immediately took the seats which had been assigned to them. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince, the Duchess of Kent, and the Duke of Cambridge, retired to the private apartments, where they remained for nearly twenty minutes.

The following is a list of the principal persons present, as they were seated prior to the return of her Majesty to the banqueting-room:—

Sir R. Peel and Lady Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Goulburn, Lord Granville Somerset and Lady G. Somerset, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Jersey and Lady Jersey, Lord Wharncliffe, Sir J. Graham, Mr. Gladstone, the Marquis of Anglesey, Earl Delawar, Earl of Dalhousie, Earl of Rosslyn, Earl Jermyn, Sir G. Murray, Marquis of Salisbury, Marquis of Northampton, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Viscount Canning, Viscount Hill, Lord Cantilupe, Lady Floyd, Bishop of London, Sir Robert Sale and Lady Sale, Sir Henry Pottinger and Lady Pottinger, the Lord Chief Baron, Lord Langdale, Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, the Earl of Beverley, Lord Forrester, Sir Thomas Fremantle, the Earl of Westmorland, Lord John Russell, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord Adolphus Fitzcharles, Lord Dufferin and Lady Dufferin, Major Graham and Mrs. Graham, Lord and Lady Seymour, Sir F. Theurer, Sir T. Wilde, Mr. Astell, Sir J. Easthope, Captain Boldero, Mr. G. R. Robinson, Mr. W. Cotton, Sir W. Gossett, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Melville, Sir C. F. Williams, Mr. Herries, Sir John M'Donald, Hon. J. Melville, Mr. G. Lyall, Mr. H. Kemble, Sir C. Napier, Mr. Brownrigg, Mr. Aaron Chapman, Mr. J. A. Smith, Colonel T. Wood, Baron Rothchild, Sir I. L. Goldsmith, Mr. T. Chapman, Sir M. Montefiore, Mr. W. Weguelin, Major Freshfield, Mr. Hibbert, Professor Airey, Sir J. Rae Reid, Mr. Haastie, Mr. Milne, Mr. Tooke, Mr. Bonham, Archdeacon Hollingsworth, Major Erlington, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Holmes, Sir W. Clay, Sir G. Larpent, Sir W. Young, Mr. Masterman, Mr. John Simpson, Mr. W. W. Saunders, Mr. John Robinson, Mr. Delane, Mr. Pattison, Mr. G. Anson, Mr. Palmer, jun., Mr. J. S. Watney, Mr. J. S. Sutton, Mr. C. Buxton, Mr. R. Barnard, Mr. R. Sutton, Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. W. Newnham, Mr. J. H. Palmer, Mr. C. F. Johnson, Mr. T. Watney, Mr. De la Fosse, Mr. John Day, Mr. P. Wilson, Mr. Heath, Mr. Shepherd, Sir H. Wilcock, Sir H. Pelly, Mr. R. L. Jones, Mr. Dean, Mr. G. R. Dawson, Mr. W. H. Dawson, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Walter, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Alsager, Mr. Hankey, Mr. Gurney, and their ladies.

The Foreign Ministers present were:—The Belgian Minister, the Netherlands Minister, the Venezuelan Minister, the Neapolitan Minister, the Wurtemberg Minister, the Brazilian Minister, the Danish Minister, the Saxon Minister, Baron Rehausen, the Austrian Minister, the Bavarian Minister, the Portuguese Minister, the Russian Minister, the Turkish Minister, the American Minister, the Mexican Minister, M. Mosquera, Count Revel, Sir Robert Chester, and their ladies.

Among the members of the Corporation were, besides the Lord Mayor, Sir Claudius Hunter, Mr. Alderman Farebrother, Mr. Alderman Brown, Mr. Alderman Gibbs, Mr. Alderman Musgrave, Sir John Pirie, Bart., Sir Peter Laurie, Mr. Alderman Moon—indeed, nearly the whole of the Court of Aldermen; also the Recorder, the Common-Sergeant, Mr. Sergeant Merewether, the Town-Clerk, the Remembrancer, and nearly all the deputies of wards.

Her Majesty's arrival in the throne-room took place at about twenty minutes to one o'clock. The presentation of the address occupied about half an hour, and her Majesty remained about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes in the private apartments before returning to the banqueting-room. On her return, her Majesty at once proceeded to the cross-table, where she took her seat, Prince Albert sitting on her right, and the Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Cambridge on her left.

The company, who had risen on her Majesty's entrance, then became seated, and the *déjeuner* commenced, grace having been said by the Bishop of London, thus—"O Lord, grant us grace to be thankful for Thy gifts and mindful of the benefits of Thy Divine Providence."

The repast having concluded, the Lord Mayor, standing at the right of her Majesty's chair, said—"I have her Majesty's permission to give you the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria."

The toast was received with every mark of loyal honour.

The Lord Mayor then gave, in the same terms, "The Health of Prince Albert," which was also responded to enthusiastically.

The Lord Mayor next gave, in the same terms, "Albert Prince of Wales and the Royal Family."

The Duke of Cambridge stood up to acknowledge the toast, which was duly honoured.

The Lord Mayor then said, "Her Majesty has commanded me to give 'Prosperity to the City of London'."

It is unnecessary to say that this toast was received with every mark of honour and enthusiasm by all the guests, as well as by the hosts themselves.

During the repast Mr. Lambert Jones went round the tables and distributed among the guests a medal commemorative of the great event of the day. On the one side of this medal, which is about the size of a two-shilling piece, is the head of her Majesty, with the inscription "Royal Exchange opened by her Majesty Queen Victoria, Oct. 28, 1844." On the reverse are presented three shields, with these arms respectively—the Gresham arms at the top, surmounted by the grasshopper; the City arms on the left; and the arms of the Mercers' Company. These are surrounded by an inscription—"First stone laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, January 17, 1842." The medals given to the chief guests were of gold, the others of silver; but some of the latter (those given to the chief officers) are to be replaced by gold ones, as soon as they can be struck off.

THE ROYAL TABLE.

The appointments of her Majesty's table were entirely of gold, and the dinner service was expressly manufactured for the occasion. This consisted of three courses, and was of very chaste and elegant design. The handles of the knives and forks were of the most elaborate workmanship, and represented knights in full armour.

The spoons were "Apostles' spoons," and of exquisite chasing; they presented a splendid specimen of the elaborate finishing of the chasing of the middle ages.

This portion of the plate appeared to interest her Majesty, who was observed to direct the attention of Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent to it.

The dessert plates were of very costly china, also expressly manufactured for the occasion. They bore the Royal arms in the centre, and the arms of the City of London, or the Mercers' Company, and of Sir Thomas Gresham round the border. The colour of the porcelain was Royal purple.

The doyleys were unique. They were of peach-coloured satin, with corners of white satin, in which were very beautifully worked a crown and sceptre, a grasshopper, and the arms of the City of London.

The dessert glasses for the use of her Majesty displayed the same good taste. They were delicately engraved with the same arms that we have described as being worked in the doyleys. The other glasses were in a similar style, but no two were alike.

Among the wines placed upon the Royal table was some very choice Sherry—viz., some of the same butt from which his Majesty Ferdinand Seventh of Spain, on his visit to Xeres, in 1824, was entertained. It was from the finest produce of the best wine in the most celebrated vineyard in all Spain, Macharnudo, and was at the time of Ferdinand's visit to Xeres one of the oldest and choicest wines of the country. The sum of £630 was paid for the butt from which the wine in question was selected.

In keeping with the choice character of this wine were the glasses placed on the Royal table, and out of which it "was drunk sparkling." They were beautifully chaste in design and elaborately engraved, and were, as well as a passing glance would enable us to judge, in the Venetian style.

Immediately behind the Royal table the wall of the room was covered with crimson cloth, with the Royal arms in the centre, and flags on either side. Here there was a sideboard of costly plate. Among the many massive gold dishes were two deserving a few words of description—one representing the adoration of the Magi, an exquisite piece of workmanship; and the other representing the battle of the Gods, in bold relief.

Upon the long tables there was a profusion of gold tazzas, and ornaments, which were filled with flowers. These gave a very pleasing effect to the tables.

The value of the plate in use on this occasion was stated to be upwards of £100,000.

The menu of her Majesty's table was very tastefully illuminated in blue and gold.

On a gold dish immediately before her Majesty were some remarkably fine grapes, presented by Mr. Geo. Crawshay, the well-known iron-master. There was also a profusion of strawberries of a very large size upon the table, as well as some natural flowers of very rare description beautifully arranged.

The four long tables of the banqueting-room were decorated with a variety of gold and silver ornaments, filled with very beautiful and choice flowers, both natural and artificial, the value of which, perhaps, may be gathered from the fact that the ladies took away the greater portion of them.

The giving of the last toast mentioned above concluded the *déjeuner*, and after a few minutes had elapsed, her Majesty rose from her seat, and proceeded, escorted by the Prince, to her private apartments, where she remained a short time. At about twenty minutes after three o'clock her Majesty returned, and proceeded towards the door of exit, through the two lines of gentlemen and ladies, and preceded by the Lord Mayor and the members of the Corporation. Her Majesty was cheered on leaving the room. The Royal party proceeded down the staircase to the quadrangle, where a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen had obtained admittance. The band of the Grenadiers were stationed in the quadrangle, and played the National Anthem, on her Majesty's appearance. The Coldstream band was at the entrance.

During the *déjeuner*, the band played—Overture, "La Syren," Auber; "Le Potpourri, Don Pasquale," Donizetti; and several popular airs.

Among the more remarkable dishes on the table was a magnificent baron of beef, weighing upwards of twenty stone, and surmounted by a figure of St. George and the Dragon.

THE ROYAL BILL OF FARE.

The menu for the Royal table was, correctly, as follows:

Potage de Tortue à la Reine d'Angleterre Potage de Tortue Clair.

Potage de Perdrix (Blanc) Potage à la Beauvau.

Filets de Grouse à la Perigueux Entrées Chaudes.

Côtelettes de Venaison en Chasseur. Caillots à la Macédoine.

Filets de Poule à la Frise. Cronstades à la Béchamel.

Purée de Volaille à la Reine. Entrées Froides.

Salade à la Russie. Mayonnaise de Perdreaux.

Pâté de foies gras à la Périgord. Côtelettes d'Aneau aux concombres.

Homard à la Saxe Gotha. Aspic à la belle vue.

Chaud-froid de poulet à la Gelée. Salmi rôti de greuse.

Grosses Pièces. Filets de Poulailler à la Cardinal.

Hure de sanglier à la Bohémienne. Dindon en Galantine de Montpellier.

Timbale—garni de faisan aux truffes. Noix de veau en beurre.

Chapon à la Montmorency. Gâteau de lièvre aux truffes.

Artichaut à l'écarlate. Entremets.

Salsifis à la Mayonnaise. Haricots verts à l'huile.

Gâteau à la Poniatowsky. Choufleur à la gelée.

Cougnafle à la Saxonie. Croque-en-bouche praliné.

Suédois d'ananas. Gresne Meringue à la Parisienne.

Manqués aux amandes. Miroton de Pêches.

Crème Française à la Vanille. Nougats d'abricots.

Bordure aux abricots vertes. Gelée de Dantzig.

Fromage bavarois au Kirchenwasser. Gâteau de millefeuilles.

Buffet. Flan garni de poires.

Hot roast pheasants. Hot roast chickens.

Cold roast beef. Larded Peacock.

THE GENERAL BILL OF FARE.

Roast chickens. Meringues à la Chantilly.

Patés of game. Salades de volaille.

Westphalian hams. Compotes de fruits.

Roast partridges. Petit pâté à la Reine.

Roast partridges. Conserves de pommes.

Roast lamb. Rhubarb à la Régence.

Roast pheasants. Gelées aux fruits.

Roast pheasants. Patisserie aux Amandes.

Roast tongue. Pine apples.

Roast tongue. Hothouse grapes.

Barons of beef. Pears.

Gâteaux à la Française. Dried fruits.

Gâteaux de poulards. Ice creams.

Côtelettes aux concombres. Jellies.

Previous to her Majesty leaving the Vestibule, it was the scene of the very interesting ceremony engraved at page 285. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and suite then proceeded down the staircase to the Merchants' Area, where a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen had gained admittance. The band of the Grenadier Guards were stationed here, and played the National Anthem on her Majesty's appearance. The Coldstream band was at the entrance.

In the centre of this quadrangle, on the spot where the statue of her Majesty, by Mr. Lough, is to be placed, a very impressive ceremonial was performed. This was, the naming of the Royal Exchange by her Majesty. The Lord Mayor, as he preceded her Majesty, stopped when he reached this point, and the members of the Corporation, together with the chief Ministers of State, formed a circle round her Majesty, who then in an audible voice said, "It is my Royal will and pleasure that this building be hereafter called the Royal Exchange." The engraving at page 284 shows this imposing consummation of "The Opening of the Royal Exchange."

This ceremony having been performed, the Queen, leaning on the arm of the Prince, proceeded, amidst the cheers of the spectators, to her carriage, on her return to Buckingham Palace. It was some time before the whole of the guests left the quadrangle. The Duke of Wellington was received with a loud and hearty cheer, and Sir R. Peel also came in for his share of the general enthusiasm.

The Yeomen of the Queen's Body Guard, in full coronation costume, were on duty at the Royal Exchange, under the command of the Earl of Beverley (Captain), Sir George Lee (Lieutenant), Mr. Ellerthorpe (Adjutant), and Captain Sadler (Exon in Waiting), and lined the grand portico of the western entrance, and area, the ambulatory, the great area, the eastern area, the grand staircase, and the rooms leading to the throne-room. The officers, exon, and yeomen were afterwards regaled by the Lord Mayor.

THE QUEEN'S RETURN.

Shortly after one o'clock the guard were again under arms, but it was not till past two o'clock that the six Royal carriages, now drawn only by two horses, took their stations in front of the Exchange. In place of the state carriage, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, one of her Majesty's private carriages, with two horses, awaited her departure. At half-past two o'clock her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, and attended in procession by the Civic functionaries, descended the steps of the Exchange. Her Majesty's appearance was the signal for renewed cheering, in the midst of which her Majesty took her seat in her carriage, taking leave most graciously of the Lord Mayor and Civic authorities. Her Majesty's attendants having walked to their carriages, the troop of Horse Guards took their stations before and after her Majesty's carriage, and the *cortège* then drove off at a smart trot.

Her Majesty's return through Cheapside and St. Paul's Churchyard was marked with a repetition of the same cordial cheering which distinguished her progress to the City. At the turn into the churchyard the cheers and huzzas became so loud and enthusiastic, that her Majesty acknowledged them by putting her head out of the carriage window, and repeatedly bowing to the crowds around.

On quitting the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, and on entering her

The papers all agree together,
He wore a "Spanish" hat and feather,
But 'twas as shabby a cuibeen
To wear before a Royal Queen }
As any that I've ever seen,
For four-and-nine in Temple Bar *
I've often bought a better far—
Having laid a sword upon his shoulder,
Neither the good and great Queen Bess or
Any other predecessor
Could do it bolder,
(He looked so silly)
And then distinctly she repeated
"A Baronet you're now created
Rise up, Sir BILLY!!!"
Next turning on her heel about
"Graham you'll make his 'Patent' out,
Soon as you please."
"My Liege, there shall be no delay,
But first you know, he'll have to pay
The office fees!"—
"Allowed!"—
Now the crowd,
Soon began to disperse, for 'twas then getting late,
So the coaches were order'd—the Queen and her mate,
Having punshed a bumper or two of Champagne.
"Cut their luckies" to Slough, by the three o'clock train.
You've got all the news now, so Peggy, my honey,
If you want any more, you must out with your money,
Tho' you'll read nothing else in the most of the papers,
But of peckers, and lancers, and guards cutting capers,
Of cheers, waving handkerchiefs, flags, and all that;
Which, between you and me, is exceedingly flat.
If you want the "real thing," Peg—I don't overrate it—
Buy the "News" with the pictures, "THE GREAT ILLUSTRATED!"

Let me know in your next how gets on the *Repayole*,
And "the boys," are they well since they got out of jail.
No more for the present—I'm murthering dhryst.
So must send for a drop of the native.—Good by!

THE THEATRES.

Although the present month is proverbially considered the dullest one in a theatrical point of view, yet the lessees of the different establishments have small cause for complaint. All their new pieces have met with very fair success; and they have been filled each night with good average audiences. Activity has certainly been shown in the arrangements of all; and there is novelty yet to come. Mr. Bourcicault's five act comedy has been read, and will be produced within ten days at the Haymarket. Its present title is "Old Heads and Young Hearts." The cast comprises Messrs. Farren, Charles Mathews, Strickland, Howe, Tilbury, Miss Julia Bennett, &c. Several new farces are accepted at the Lyceum, and another burlesque is on the stocks. Messrs. a'Beckett and Lemon are underlined as the authors of an extravaganza at the Strand, to be called "The Knight and the Sprite; or, the Cold Water Cure," founded, we believe, on "Ondine," and a farce by the latter gentleman is also announced. We begin to look for something new from Drury-lane. "The Syren" cannot be called a great hit, with all its excellence; and "The Bohemian Girl" is now somewhat worn out. Mademoiselle Plunkett, however, has been well received in the "Revolt of the Harem," which, for the off-nights, is a vast improvement upon the "Deserter of Naples" and "Three-fingered Jack."

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Marble appeared here on Monday evening, and was well received. As we noticed this gentleman's clever acting at the Strand, and as the piece in which he played was the same—"Yankee Land"—there is no occasion for further remark.

LYCEUM.

A pleasant comedietta, called "Watch and Ward," was produced here on Monday evening, and with perfect success. It is a translation from a French piece "Le Chevalier de Guet," and was adapted to the English stage about three years ago, by Mr. Planché, at Covent Garden, under the title of "The Captain of the Watch." On the present occasion, however, a trifling alteration has been made in one of the principal characters. This is the plot: the *Baron de Brissac* (Mr. F. Mathews), an old beau, who, in spite of his years, believes that he is still captivating, has fair ward, *Isabel* (Miss Farebrother), in love with a young officer, *Victor de Lunell* (Mr. Kinloch). Taking advantage of the guardian's absence, who goes to visit a gay widowed Countess, the servant, *Louise* (Mrs. Wigan), contrives to inform the lover that the street-door will be left open, if he chooses to come, and see the lady of his affections. Meanwhile, an Irish officer in the French service, *Captain O'Donnell*, having got into some scrape in the city, is making his escape from the guard, of which he is the captain; and seeing the door open walks in. Just at this moment the Baron returns, and finding *O'Donnell*, insists upon knowing who he is; upon which the ready-witted Irishman makes up a diverting story about his having killed some one who had deceived his sister, which so touches the old gentleman that he insists upon his remaining. Night comes on and *O'Donnell* is left alone, when *Louise* comes to ask for *Victor*, and finding an officer, takes him for the real lover in the obscurity and conducts him to her mistress. *Isabel* is thrown into a dreadful state of alarm, as well as her servant, when they discover the mistake; and as the uncle is heard approaching, there is no resource left but to hide *O'Donnell* in *Isabel's* chamber. Meantime, the real lover has come to his appointment, and the old man finding him there, and still taking him for *O'Donnell*, brings him into the house, that he may find a shelter for him from the police. A very amusing *équivoque* now takes place, in the course of which *O'Donnell's* hat is discovered, forming the best situation in the piece; and the mystification at last assumes a serious aspect by *O'Donnell's* appearance from *Isabel's* room. But this accident ultimately leads to the *éclaircissement*, and then all is explained, and the piece concludes with leaving everybody satisfied, including the audience. The performers acquitted themselves excellently well; and Mr. Wigan's quiet humour and capital brogue as the *Irish Captain*, kept the house in high spirits from beginning to end. Mrs. Wigan had a character exactly suited to her, in the intriguing servant, which she played with great archness; and Miss Farebrother was a very charming *Isabel*, in a powdered head-dress of the *Marie Antoinette* style. It is unnecessary to say aught of Mr. Frank Mathews' admirable personation of old men; he performed with his usual ability, and that is the highest praise we can award him. At the conclusion of the piece, Mr. A. Wigan—whose maiden effort in dramatic authorship it was reported to be—announced it for repetition every evening until further notice.

ADELPHI.

On Tuesday night, a piece called "The Mysterious Stranger" was brought out at the above theatre, and achieved a complete success. It is a translation, by Mr. Charles Selby, of a *comédie vaudeville* which has attained a great degree of popularity in the French capital, termed "Satan; ou, le Diable à Paris." The adapter has had the good sense not only to mention the name of the original drama in the bills, but those of the authors, Messrs. Clairville and Damarin—a practice, which, in justice to our neighbour dramatists, ought to be generally followed. The plot is most ingenious, albeit somewhat improbable, and highly interesting; and, although rather complicated, may be easily followed. It turns on the plans of a "Mysterious Stranger," represented in the bills by five asterisks, and popularly supposed to be *Satan* (Madame Celeste) to open the eyes of a young French nobleman, *Court de Beausoleil* (Mr. Hudson), by showing him the utter heartlessness of all those by whom he is surrounded—his friends, and even his intended; and preserving his fortune. To effect this, the *Evil One* first appears as a "gentleman in black"; and then successively as a strange princess at a party, a *gamin* of the low quarters of Paris, an officer, and a young lady; finally, gaining her end in proving herself the guardian angel of *Beausoleil*, instead of the fiend, confessing that after all she is but mortal, and winning his heart and hand by her devotion. In working out this idea several situations are brought round which are peculiarly effective; and the interest of the piece never flags once, but is kept up by the plottings of a rascally banker, two fashionable scamps, a gang of passport forgers, a heartless worldly girl, and a circle of double-faced acquaintances.

Great credit is due to Madame Celeste for her personation of the various characters presumed to be sustained by *Satan*—perhaps the best being that of the *gamin*, at the end of the first act. It was a perfect realization of the idling rogue of the *Quartier à Antoine*, the aspirant to the fellowship of the *tapis franc*; and the bit of dancing

with which she accompanied the chorus was inimitable. The first dress of the gentleman of the present day was also most effective, as was her acting. She was, to our thinking, less impressive in the female characters: especially in the more impassioned scenes, where, from her accent and rapidity of utterance, you lost nearly all the words. In fact, as a gentleman by us remarked, listening to her put him in mind of reading a very blotted manuscript; he considered himself lucky if he caught a word here and there. This must not, however, detract from Madame Celeste's general conception of the character, which was most excellent. Mr. Hudson's *Beausoleil* was, also, a very clever piece of acting; and he sang a ballad in the second act with such taste that it called forth a unanimous encore. Wright and Miss Ellen Chaplin had to sustain a pleasant underplot, which they did to the entire satisfaction of the audience; and Mrs. F. Mathews, certainly the most careful actress in the theatre, made a very great deal of a very little part. O. Smith's manner of playing the *master of the subterranean estaminet* was also an artistic "bit" of acting. The intended of *Beausoleil* was performed by a Miss E. Harding, whom we recollect at another theatre as Miss Floyd: she is a remarkably pretty young lady, with a remarkably ineffective voice. Mr. Selby threw great spirit into the part of the swindling *Court de Vanille*; but his companion, *Gasconade*, should have been told not to call *Beausoleil* *Basuleil*, nor to appear at a dinner-party and ball in white trousers. The "P" ka des Salons," introduced in the first act, was very pretty at first, but entirely spoiled by degenerating into a silly and conventional ballet figure at the end. If there was a necessity for dancing it, and it was supposed to take place at a ball in a banker's house, why could it not be done as it is usually seen in society? Ladies and gentlemen do not pair off, and *chassez*, and divide, and throw their legs and arms about, as they were taught to do in this "Polka des Salons" of Tuesday evening.

The piece was, as we have said, throughout successful, and indeed deserved to be so. At its conclusion, the principal performers were called before the curtain, and subsequently Mr. Selby, who announced it for repetition every evening. It will, we think, draw money.

STRAND.

The chief difficulty which the regular play-goer now experiences, does not consist in discovering at which theatre the ubiquitous "Don Cæsar de Bazan" can be witnessed, but rather where he cannot. The *Princess* commenced, the *fureur*: this was followed by the Haymarket and the Adelphi on the same evening: then came the *Surrey* and *Victoria*; then a tribe of wonderfully remote houses, of whose existence we were only informed by perceiving long bills hanging in pork shops or pasted upon oblong boards, with stars, whose names we know not, figuring in all the pride of big type: and on Monday evening the little *Strand*, resolved not to be outdone, brought out its own version; and with the same success which has attended its production at other establishments, being announced for repetition amidst unanimous applause. It was well acted throughout, and got up with great care: indeed, it is remarkable what good management can effect on this very limited and inconvenient stage; there being, as we believe, only fourteen feet between the proscenium and the back wall.

SURREY.

As we predicted, "Don Cæsar de Bazan" has crossed the Thames and made his obeisance to the audiences of two of the "transpontine" houses. The adaptation of the *Surrey* version has been entrusted to Mr. C. Z. Barnett, a gentleman who has already put forth several successful pieces at this theatre. The plot is carried somewhat beyond the incidents as played at the *Princess* and *Adelphi*, but does not lose thereby: besides, an extra spice of melodrama is always acceptable to the audiences of the *Surrey*. The hero was excellently played by Mr. H. Hughes, the *Minister* by Mr. Hicks, and the *King* by Mr. Johnson, whilst the rest of the cast includes the principal members of what is perhaps the best working company in London for the class of pieces required. Mrs. R. Honner's truthfulness at the *gitana*, *Maratana*, drew down warm applause from the audience; and Mrs. Vining's *Lazarillo* was very gracefully acted. Little Miss Terry had to bustle through the character of a domestic, and look plump and good-tempered. The manner in which the piece has been brought out, under the direction of Mr. Honner, deserves the highest commendation. Every thing is in good keeping down to the most trifling property, and the scenery, from David Roberts's "Views in Spain," by Mr. Brunning, really beautiful.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"All the world is a stage," says Shakespeare; what if we pronounce the world of the current week to have been all a race? Let us to our hypothesis. Needless is it for this poor feather to jot down the right courtly, costly, gorgeous, and goodly doings to the which it gave existence and immortality in the metropolis of the world—London. Their record is written elsewhere in this fair sheet, whose monument is sculptured to them worthy the occasion, and which shall share its fame. Upon our special pen devolves the task of narrating in what fashion the chivalry of the isle made tryst at Newmarket. Look then, most courteous of readers, on this picture: see ye not the aldermen mounting for the Corporation "plates"? And look on this: note you not how our merry men are making play for the Cambridgehire "stakes," and is it not one great *tableau* of a race?

Never did sun rise more fittingly on a morning of account than that which ushered in the dawn of Monday last. Brilliant was its reception on the banks of the Thames; cordial its welcome on the sides of the green Warren Hill. There, brushing the early dew away, were coursers with speed which despised the wings of Pegasus, and courtly dames and cavaliers that had arisen from their couches at the hour in which elsewhere it is their wont to seek them.

The memory of man there never was such a meeting as this Houghton now in discussion: its career has been watched by that aristocratic crowd, "the mob of gentlemen who live at ease"—and by a multitude of minor pretension—the mob which lives by its ways and means—or starves, as the case may be. The attendance, however, taken as an average, was excellent—the sport, in quantity, extraordinary—in quality, though not so good, quite satisfactory. The principle of centralization prevails too much in regulating the details of racing: here, during the present week, the whole of the interest, so far as the public were concerned, was crammed into the first day. On this, besides a host of small engagements, were to be disposed of, the Cambridgeshire handicap, the last hope of the betters round for the present year of grace—and the Criterion, to which we have often looked, and not in vain, for a crack winter favourite at Tattersall's. With what fortune these events, big with so much fate were decided, we proceed to state.

As we shall give an article exclusively to the *Ratæu* affair, so soon as it is ripe, we pass by all allusion to it, for the nonce, and confine us to the matter of the course. *Foigh-a-Ballagh* having done a greater thing in winning the *Cæsarewitch* than was, probably, ever done by a racer—became forthwith the favourite, at odds on him, as we have seen, for the final great handicap of the season. For this cause (because it should have been just the reverse), people went forth to witness the result of the Cambridgeshire, in much such wise as they would to a feast of milk and water. At noon the business of the heats opened with a course of *petits plots*, and it was not till three P.M. that the note of preparation for the great cavalry manœuvre was sounded. The rush was then to the Duke's stand, where the ring was formed, and the semblance of betting began. *Foigh-a-Ballagh's* nominal price was five to four on him, but it was scarcely laid or taken at all. Seven to one was quoted about The Cure, but he had neither friends nor foes. Several animals were done upon for small sums at various odds; *Evenus* being laid against once in our hearing, at 500 to 10, and three sovereigns were accepted to return 100, if he won. The sight of the starting-post was a very animating one, for the sun shone, and the bright silk jackets glanced about like segments flying from a rainbow. Nineteen eventually mustered for the essay, and, with an indifferent start, were launched for the goal. As soon as they were on their legs, *Walpole* jumped to the front, and went away from his horses by six or eight lengths; The Cure, *Algernon*—Col. *Peel's* colt out of *Jason's* dam, and *Colonel* forming the division nearest his heels. The favourite got badly off, and when they reached the weighing-house, and commenced the hill for home, he was so completely disappointed, that here, most probably, the race was decided. A ruck of horses lay before him, through which he did not break till almost abreast of the Duke's Stand, where *Evenus* was leading at a killing pace, *Walpole* next, and *Foigh-a-Ballagh* an indifferent third. He was struggling however, gallantly, and soon beat *Walpole*. At this moment *Bell* began to punish him—the noble animal answered every stripe, but all would not do; *Evenus*, one of the speediest horses at Newmarket, was in his tremendous stroke, and all was over; he won by two lengths—full of running—and would have run further, had it been required of him. The Criterion brought out eleven—the winner being *Lord Lonsdale's* colt by *Jerry*, out of *Turquoise*—disqualified for the Derby by the death of the Duke of Grafton, by whom he was named. The remainder of the week's racing was all of a temporary interest, save the proposed match between *Alice Hawthorn* and *Foigh-a-Ballagh*, appointed for yesterday—but too late for our impression, should it have come off.

DEATH OF MRS. HENRY SIDDONS.—It is with regret that we announce the death of this talented lady. Mrs. Siddons had left Cheltenham, where she had been staying for the benefit of her health, and on arriving in London had a surgical operation performed, which she survived only two days.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A guard on the Great Western Railway, named Hancock, met with a shocking and fatal accident on Sunday evening. The up goods train had just started from the Western Road Station at Bath, when the deceased jumped on the step to proceed with it; and, missing his footing, fell under the carriages, and was dreadfully mutilated. On being extricated from his frightful situation, he was still alive, though an arm and a leg were nearly severed from his body; he died in a short time afterwards.

* The celebrated *magasin des chapeaux* in Dublin.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—We have had a fair arrival of English wheat since Monday, yet the stands to-day were by no means heavily supplied. The demand for that article was tolerably steady at full prices. There was a fair retail inquiry for foreign wheat, the value of which was supported. Owing to the large supplies of barley, that article was very dull, at a decline of quite 1s. per quarter. The quality of the foreign arrivals is very good. Malt, oats, beans, and peas, were in moderate supply and fair demand, at late rates.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 5170; barley, 6390; oats, 1030 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 8260 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 1420; barley, 15,390; oats, 10,520 quarters. Flour, 5260 sacks. Malt, 4410 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s; ditto white, 45s to 55s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 44s; ditto white, 41s to 48s; rye, 38s to 37s; grinding barley, 28s to 29s; distilling ditto, 30s to 32s; malting ditto, 30s to 33s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 6s to 6s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 6s to 6s; Chevalier, 6s to 6s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potato ditto, 21s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 34s to 36s; old ditto, 34s to 37s; grey peas 29s to 31s; maple, 31s to 32s; white, 21s to 36s; boilers, 36s to 38s per quarter. Town made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 37s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s, 200 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 4s to 5s; oats, 11s to 12s; ditto feed, — to —; beans, — to —; peas, — to — per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 23s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel. Town made, 4s to 5s.

The Seed Market.—Linseed and rapeseed have commanded full prices, but in all other kinds of seeds very little has been doing.

The following are the present rates.—Linseed, English, 8s to 8s; Baltic crushing, 8s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; hempseed, 8s to 8s per quarter; coriander, 1s to 1s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, — to —; white ditto, — to —; tares, — to — per bushel; English rapeseed, 42s to 42s per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, 10s to 11s to 11s; do, Foreign, 4s 15s to 47s per 1000 lbs; rapeseed cakes.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 4s 0d; barley, 31s 9d; oats, 20s 11d; rye, 39s 2d; beans, 37s 0d; peas, 34s 2d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 4s 11d; barley, 31s 4d; oats, 20s 7d; rye, 37s 7d; beans, 36s 10d; peas, 32s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 4s; oats, 8s 6d; beans, 8s 6d; peas, 9s 6d.

Treas.—No more business is doing in this article, yet we can notice no improvement in value. Common coconuts are selling at 10d to 10d per lb.

Sugar.—Fine qualities of West India sugar are in request, at full prices. In all other kinds of sugar very little is doing, and the rates are with difficulty supported.

Coffee.—The supplies of coffee offering in the market are not very extensive yet the demand for all qualities is in a sluggish state, and prices have a downward tendency. Good ordinary Ceylon may be had at 5s to 6s 6d per cwt.

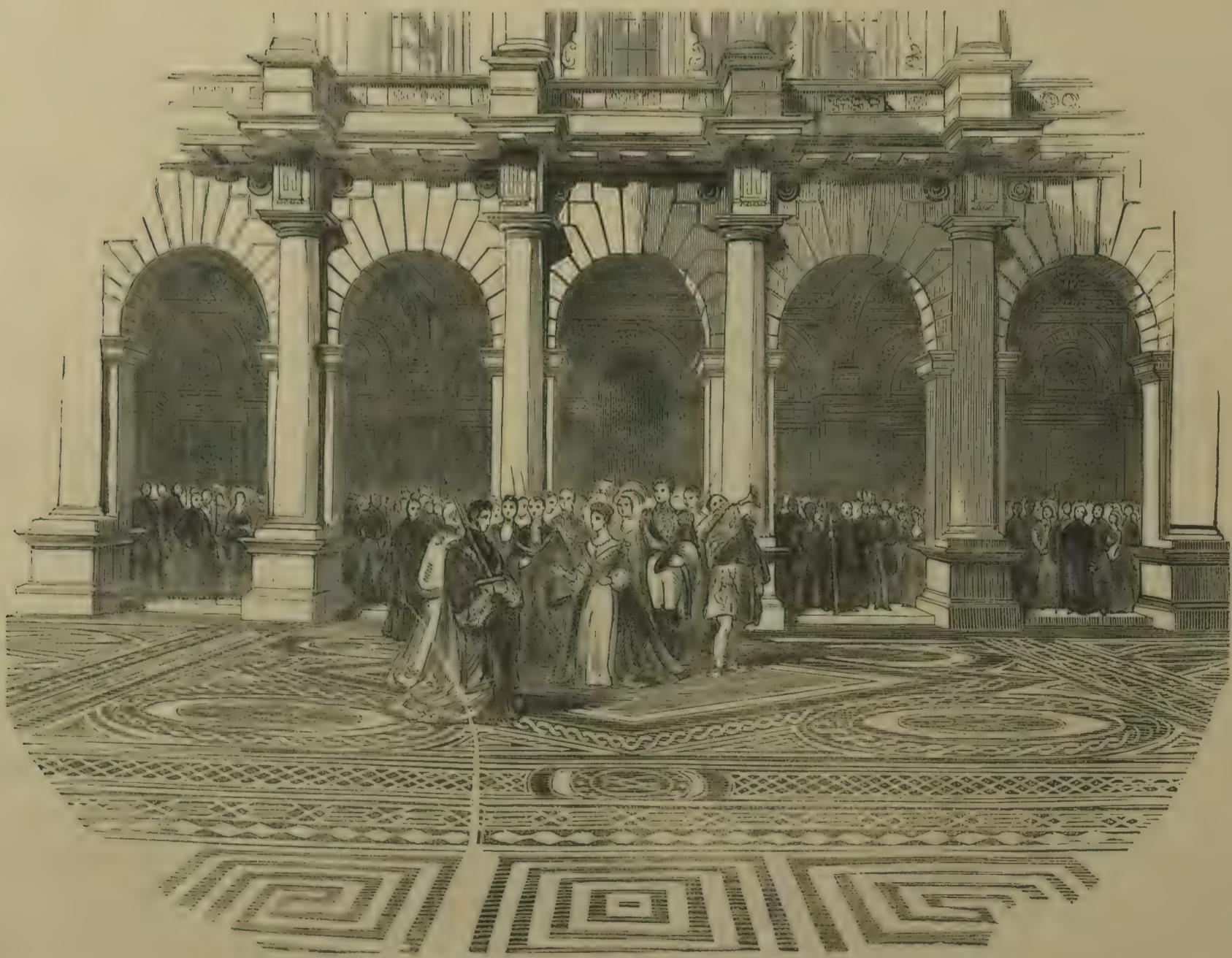
Rice.—Rice is in good request, at full prices. Low has sold at 10s to 10s 6d, and middling white, 11s to 11s 4d per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Adair's, 1s 6d; Hastings' Harley, 1s 6d; Holywell Main, 1s 8d; Ord's Redheugh, 1s 6d; Townley, 1s 7d; Wylam, 1s 7d; Killingworth, 2s 9d; Belmont, 2s 9d; Carad. c. 2s; Lambton, 2s

OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.



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CEREMONY OF NAMING AND PROCLAIMING "THE ROYAL EXCHANGE."

OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.



PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS IN THE RECEPTION ROOM.



THE GRAND VESTIBULE—DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

REMAND OF ONE INSOLVENT AND RE-COMMITTAL OF ANOTHER.—At the Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday, the adjourned examination of William Bromley took place. We stated the circumstances of his case on the previous examinations. He was a solicitor in extensive practice at Lincoln's-inn, and was found to have used trust money of his clients to the amount of many thousands, of the use of which he was required to furnish an account at the last hearing. This account, however, was not now forthcoming, and after a lengthened conversation, he was adjourned *sine die* (without protection), but with leave to apply to the court again.—The case of another insolvent, Mr. Sawyer, was also disposed of. He carried on business as a solicitor, at Bow-lane, Cheapside, and his debts appeared from his schedule to be £600, his credits £3320, but upon an analysis of the latter it was found that they would not realise more than £100. At the previous hearings, evidence at great length was adduced to show that he had improperly, if not fraudulently, obtained from a widow lady, named Rokes, a sum of £2400 which stood in her name, and which he induced her to sell out upon a threat of "transportation." The Commissioner (Sir C. F. Williams) went over the circumstances, and after intimating his opinion that the insolvent had acted fraudulently, refused to name a day for the formal order, and the insolvent was therefore remanded to prison.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Eight o'clock on Thursday Evening.

A STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Open every Evening with its unequalled Equestrian and Dramatic Productions.—MONDAY, November 4th, and DURING THE WEEK, at Seven o'clock.—Last Six Nights of the Grand Spectacle of LOCHINVAR, or, THE BRIDE OF NETHERBY; and the BLOOD-RED KNIGHT; with an entire change in the splendid Scenes of the Circle and Feats of Horsemanship; and, first time in England, the DRESS'D HORSE OF THE MENEWEY, "TORY," broke and ridden by T. Davis.—MONDAY, November 11th, ENTIRE CHANGE, and First Night of a Novel Local Spectacle, produced on a scale of great grandeur, with New Scenery, Dresses, Properties, &c. entitled THE ROYAL FOX HUNT, or, the Race Horse and Life's Course of Man and Steed, introducing a Real Fox Hunt by Living Fox and Pack of Hounds, Epsom Races, and other National Sports.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box-office open from 11 till 5.—Lessons in the art of Riding by Mr. K. Smith.

PUBLISHED at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, a NEW EDITION of the CATALOGUE, which includes 300 additional Works of Art deposited in the Museum since the last revision. Price 1s.

Dr. RYAN'S LECTURES on ACID POISONS and their ANTIDOTES daily, and on the alternate Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Professor Bachofen's varied Lectures daily; the whole of which abound in interesting experiments. THE OPAQUE MICROSCOPE and PHYSIOSCOPE, HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, DIVING-BELL and DIVER, &c. &c. The Pictures of the Passions, exhibited by the PROTEO-SCOPE; and the present DISSOLVING VIEWS will shortly be withdrawn for the substitution of NOVELTIES.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, half price.

CHINESE COLLECTION, Hyde Park Corner. OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Dusk, and from Seven till Ten.—This unique Collection has been honoured by the visits of her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the Duke de Montpensier, the whole of the Nobility, the Foreign Ambassadors, the Illustrious Strangers visiting the British Court, and also by the flattering approval of all classes in England and the United States.—"This Collection, the result of great expense, and a residence of eleven years by the Proprietor in China, is amongst the most curious ever opened in London. It is a complete illustration of the manners customs, and, in many respects, of the history and religion of an immense empire, but imperfectly known to Europeans. There is an immense collection of all sorts of things connected with the manufactures, the modes of living, the costumes, and domestic economy, and the state of the arts in China. There is something to please all inquirers."—Times. "We assert it to be the most attractive Exhibition of its class which has yet been opened in London."—Morning Post. "A visit to this Museum will amply reward the most sanguine expectation. It is an exhibition quite unique."—Morning Chronicle. "A magnificent collection of objects from China; it is more worthy of being seen than anything of the kind that has ever been presented to our notice."—Morning Herald. "An exhibition of extraordinary beauty and interest, admirably arranged, and presents a glorious coup d'œil."—Spectator.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert's Military Band is in attendance on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings.—Full Descriptive Catalogues to be obtained in the Saloon. A new edition, the one hundred and fortieth thousand, is now ready. Brilliantly illuminated every evening. Admission, 1s.

KINAHAN'S CELEBRATED LL WHISKY (7 years old), equal to the finest Cognac Brandy, and recommended by the Faculty as being the purest, most delicious, and wholesome spirit ever imported, will be forwarded to any part of the kingdom, in cask or bottle, from KINAHAN and Co.'s STORES, 25, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.—N.R. Sealed bottles 8s. 6d. each (observe Messrs. Kinahan's name and address on the seal and label). May be obtained from most respectable Wine and Spirit Merchants in Town and Country.

IMPORTANT FACT! TO FAMILIES PURCHASING BEDDING, a SAVING of £20 in every £100.—MESSRS. COOK, MAPLE and Co., solicit Families Furnishing to inspect their Splendid Stock of Elegant FOUR-POST and other BEDSTEADS, fixed with Hangings of the newest description of materials and designs. The MATTRESSES and BEDS embrace every size, filled with no materials but those which have undergone the new patent process of washing, rendering it unnecessary to restore and re-make that which is the greatest comfort in life, namely, a good bed, which can now be had for £3 10s., formerly charged £6 10s. One inspection will convince us of the establishment of Messrs. COOK, MAPLE, and Co. is the cheapest for every article requisite for furnishing the mansion or cottage.—Observe the Nos. 22 and 23, Queen's-building, Brompton-road, four doors from New-street. Established 1818, as a General Furnishing Warehouse. Goods sent free within ten miles of Town.

WOLLASTON'S PATENT GELATINE, for immediately making Jellies or Blanc-mange, being quickly dissolved in boiling water. It is of equal strength with the finest Russian Isinglass, and perfectly free from any unpleasant taste or smell, requiring less flavouring than any other preparation of Gelatine or Isinglass, being a perfectly pure, colourless, and soluble substance. For Jellies, it will not be found necessary to use eggs, as passing through a flannel bag is sufficient. Invalids will find this a very nourishing and valuable restorative, from the great facility and readiness with which it is used, and not being liable to become sour so soon as Isinglass.—Manufactured by EDWARD L. WOLLASTON, Dover. Sold wholesale by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Messrs. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Messrs. Evans and Lercher, Bartholomew-new-close; Messrs. Bales and Co., 125, Lower Thames-street; Mr. Snelling, 30, Fenchurch-street; and retailed by Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Messrs. Hall, 51, New Bond-street; Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly; and by all respectable Patent Medicine Vendors. Druggists, and Italian Warehouses, in packets, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 6s.

CABBURN'S OIL for RHEUMATISM, WEAKNESS of LIMBS, &c.—EXTRAORDINARY RECOVERY. To Mr. CARBON. Dear Sir.—At the request of Mr. Thorpe I send you his statement; and I could furnish you myself with many similar testimonies to induce persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, &c., to avail themselves of your valuable discovery.—Stafford, Oct. 26th.

Dear Sir.—I was induced in August, to try a bottle of Mr. Cabburn's Oil, from the excruciating pains I felt in my hips and limbs, and which I had been afflicted with for seven or eight years, so much at times I could not walk, and at others quite helpless from loss of strength and agony of pain. But, thank God, I have found a certain cure from Mr. Cabburn's Oil. I shall be happy, personally, or by letter, to satisfy all inquiries.

Forgate-street, Stafford.

I am, dear sir, &c. GEORGE THORPE.

CABBURN'S OIL is positively extensively used and recommended by the Faculty. See testimonies in Bradshaw's Railway Guide.—To be had in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 1s., and 2s., of all respectable vendors, and at Mr. Cabburn's Dispensary, No. 1, King's-cross, London.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV. CHAIRMAN.—The Right Hon. THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—HENRY FREDERICK STEPHENSON, Esq. The following are among the advantages offered by this Society:—

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No PROPRIETARY participate in the profits, the whole being divided among the Assured. The first Bonus, in 1834, averaged £16 per cent. on the Premiums paid.

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In addition to which, all policies entitled to the 2nd division, will receive a contingent prospective bonus of £1 per cent. per annum, becoming claim before 1849.

Assurances effected on the equal scale of premiums in the year 1844, will participate in the Bonus to be declared in 1849.

CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

D. MAURIGY and CO. beg most respectfully to announce that the PALATINE HOTEL is now completed, and fitted up with every improvement that experience and art can suggest, to ensure the comfort and satisfaction of the Nobility, Ladies, and Gentlemen who may honour them with their patronage. This Hotel is now OPENED for the reception of visitors, and the principle on which it will be conducted in its various departments is such that the greatest degree of comfort, at the lowest cost, shall be secured to all who visit it. Suites of Private Apartments, large and small, Bath, &c. A spacious and elegant Coffee-room; and a Commercial-room, for the exclusive use of gentlemen so engaged; with a Luxuriant Divan attached.

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ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, CITY-ROAD.—The HALF-YEARLY COURT of GOVERNORS will be Holden on WEDNESDAY, the 27th Instant, at the HALL of COMMERCE, Threadneedle-street; to receive a report from the Committee on the state of the Charity; to consider a proposition for constituting all ministers who advocate its claims, and make a collection for its benefit. Life Governors thereof; to allow Corporate Bodies, Congregations, &c., to vote for a certain period, in the proportion of one vote for every five guineas they shall contribute; to Elect Auditors for the year ensuing, and to elect into the school fourteen children, viz.: eight boys, and six girls. The Chair will be taken and business commence at Eleven o'clock precisely.

November 1st, 1844.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

The ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the boys and distribution of rewards, will take place at the INSTITUTION, on HURSDAY, the 28th instant, for which tickets may be had of the Secretary. The Annual Contribution of a Subscribers is 10s. 6d., or Five Guineas by one payment; that of a Governor is Twenty-one, or Ten Guineas, by one payment, giving the right to vote in the proportion of one vote for every half guinea, or five guineas contributed. New Subscriptions until the party to vote at the next election. Votes of unsuccessful candidates are carried forward at each election. Candidates must be in good health, and between 7 and 11 years of age.—Donations and Subscriptions may be paid at the Joint Stock Bank, Princess-street; Messrs. Nisbett and Co., Cornhill; or, to the Secretary, at the school. Ballotting papers are sent to every contributor whose address is known.

NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The splendid Ceremony of the Opening of this great National Edifice, by her Majesty, being beautifully illustrated, and minutely described, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of THIS DAY, single copies will be sent by post. Carefully Enveloped, on receipt of postage stamps; the same with all the other Papers. Regular subscriptions also most respectfully solicited. Apply immediately to W. DAWSON and SON, Newspaper and Advertising Office, 74, Cannon-street, City, London.—Established 1809.

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NEW SONG.—"ART THOU IN TEARS?" Words by E. J. GILL. Music by F. N. CROUCH.—"Mr. Crouch, the gifted composer of 'Kathleen Mavourneen,' 'Dermot Astor,' &c., has again delighted us with a charming ballad, 'Art Thou in Tears,' of a plaintive and touching character, admirably calculated to display to advantage baritone or contralto voices."—Vide Musical Review.

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MRS. WATSON'S COMMERCIAL LODGING-HOUSE, 31, Arundel street, Strand; near the Public Offices, Theatres, and all Places of Amusement.—This will be found desirable by all Persons visiting London, on business or pleasure, in consequence of no extra expenses. Bed and breakfast, 3s., including servants. Good Private rooms, if required.

JONES'S £4 4s SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactury, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

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NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Directors of the London and Westminster Bank, established under the Act of Parliament 3 and 4 William IV, cap. 93, having accepted the agency in London of the "Cape of Good Hope Bank" NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK RECEIVE DEPOSITS and GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE BANK, to persons proceeding to Cape Town, or to those who may have payments to make there, payable on presentation, free of any charge whatever.—By order of the Board, JAMES WILLIAM GILBART, General Secretary.

MONEY.—GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF £70,170 Sterling. Authorised by his Imperial Majesty and the Government of Austria.—The Next DRAWING of the IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN LOAN will take place at VIENNA, on the 2nd December, and be paid in British Money. There are 700 Prizes of £23,000, £5000, &c.; the lowest, £50. A few Tickets, £3 each; Shares, 12s., with Prospectus; six Tickets for £15, may be obtained of Messrs. A. J. STRAUS and Co., Bankers and Receivers-General, Office, 26, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London. Remittance can be made by Post-office order. Government Lists of the Drawing will be sent to each Purchaser. Office hours from Twelve till Three.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.—NAVAL MEDICAL SUPPLEMENTAL FUND.—A MEETING of the Members of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund will be held at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen-street, London, on THURSDAY, the 21st Instant, to receive the Report of the Committee appointed at the General Meeting of the 5th April, 1843, and to take into consideration circumstances that have arisen since that General Meeting. The Chair will be taken at One o'Clock precisely.

Admiralty Office, Somerset House, 1st November, 1844.

W. CRANDEL, Secretary.

FINSBURY BANK for SAVINGS, and GOVERNMENT ANNUITY INSTITUTION, Finsbury-street, St. John-street, near Smithfield. Established A.D. 1816.—The Managers of the above Institution hereby give notice, that, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Parliament 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 93, the Interest payable to Depositors, from and after the 20th of November next, will be £3 per cent annum, instead of £2 8s, as heretofore.—They also give notice, that after the 20th of November, the same Act empowers them to grant Annuities on Government account, to the amount of £30 per annum, instead of £20 only, as limited by the provisions of Act 3 Wm. IV, cap. 14.

October 28, 1844.

W. N. WORTLEY, Actuary.

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Contributions are kindly received at the various bankers' in the metropolis; and at the Secretary's office, by the Rev. R. C. PACKMAN, Sec.

Cast off apparel, male and female, will be gratefully acknowledged.

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BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK, requiring no preparation, for Writing Initials, Names, or Ciphers upon Linen, &c., for the purpose of identity, and security against loss, fraud or mistake. This original production is allowed to be the only article similarly used, the mark of which does not run in the wash, and which has given general satisfaction for its fixity and neatness of impression. Prepared by the Inventor, JOHN BOND, Chemist, 28, Long-lane, West Smithfield, and sold by most Stationers, &c. Price 1s. a bottle.

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, for Cash only, at RALPH and Co.'s, 54, Cheapside.—Ivory-handled Table-knives, quality warranted, 1s. 6d. per dozen; a bold Bronze Fender, with steel bar, 1s.; new silver pattern Dish Covers, in one entire piece, 4s. per set; pure British Plate Spoons or Forks—Tables, 1s.; Dessert, 1s.; Tea, 6s., per dozen; Bed-room Stoves, 4d. per inch; good Register Stoves, with double backs, &c., 3 feet wide, 2s.; strong Kitchen Range, with self-acting oven and boiler, wrought bars, &c., the best that can be made, 4 feet wide, 11s.; and all other articles, of the best manufacture, at equally low prices, at RALPH and Co.'s, 54, Cheapside; two doors west of Bow Church.

METROPOLITAN LOAN COMPANY—ESTABLISHED 1839. Offices, No. 1, Craven-street, Strand, London. Open from Eleven till Three o'clock daily. Loans are advanced by the Company on the security of two responsible housekeepers, in sums of £10 10s., £15, £20, £25, £30, £40, £45, and £50, for periods of twenty-five weeks, at 2s. per cent, or of fifty weeks, at 5 per cent, at the option of the borrowers, to be repaid by weekly instalments. If the securities are approved by the directors at their weekly meeting, the loans are immediately advanced. Amounts exceeding £50 are advanced by special agreement with the directors. Forms of application, containing the rules and regulations, may be had at any hour of the day, price 2d.

CAUTION.—SALMON, ODY, and CO., caution the Public against the numerous pretended new inventions for Ruptures; all of them are old, and are mentioned in "Arnaud's Treatise on Ruptures," published at Paris in 1748. No essential improvement was made from that date until Salmon's invention in 1806, which has been, and continues to be, recommended by the most eminent Surgeons in Town and Country. SALMON, ODY, and CO.'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSSES will answer for right or left side, requiring no understrap, buckles, or any galling bandage; they admit of increase and decrease in size and force. N.B.—Persons in the Country are requested to send the Circumference of the Body one inch below the Hips. Sold by one or more Druggists in every City and principal Town in the United Kingdom.—Manufactury, 292, Strand, London.

WINTER OVER COATS, WRAPPERS, &c.—Messrs. BURCH and LUCAS (late J. Albert), respectfully invite gentlemen to view their new and fashionable assortment of PATENT and BEAUFORT BEAVERS, FANCY VESTINGS, TROUSERS, &c., for the approaching season; the style and cut of every garment are guaranteed equal to any of the first houses at the West-end, at prices in union with the economy of the times, feeling confident that gentlemen who may do them the honour will be perfectly satisfied with any garment that leaves their establishment. A large assortment of Green Coats kept ready made in all the different and most approved forms agreeable to the prevailing taste; ready made under the superintendence of the proprietors, they are enabled to speak confidently as to their superiority over all garments of a sloop description, the which are entirely excluded from this establishment.—52, King William-street, London-bridge, opposite the Statue.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families requiring mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be procured from this establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept up; and a note particularly inviting the mourning required, will insure immediate attention either in town or country. Ladies requiring Silks or Velvets for Dresses, Mantles, Cloaks, &c., are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks and Velvets introduced at this house. They will be found not only more durable, but the colour very superior, unaffected by the strongest acid or even sea-water. Black and Grey and Fancy Mourning Silks, Cashmere, Plaids and Merinos of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty for mourning, in millinery, flowers, Tulle and Nett Sleeves, Collars, Berthes, Head-dresses, trimmings, &c. &c. W. C. JAY and Co.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.—Under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and Nobility.—A fragrant White Powder prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the Teeth. It eradicates the fatious formation of tartar, and by the removal of that extraneous substance, lends a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes from the surface of the teeth the spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, substituting for discolor and the aspect of impurity, the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its salubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus:—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, which is affixed on each Box.

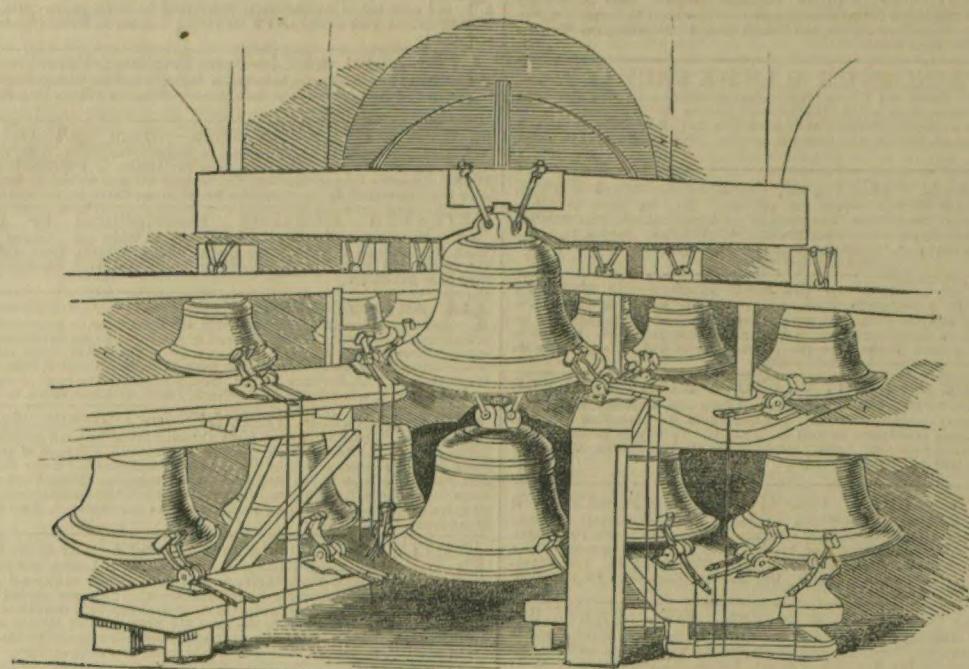
* * * All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!!

ECONOMY OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.—Report of the Fourteenth Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Monday, September 20. Section G., Mechanical Science. On the Economy of Artificial Light for Presenting Sight. By Mr. J. HAWKINS.

"Few were aware," he said, "of the injury inflicted on the sight by too much or too little light, and by a sudden transition from gloom to light. He had tried several experiments, with a view to procure a light of a medium description. He commenced with two common candles, alternately snuffing and leaving them unsnuffed, and measuring the intensity of the light. The result of this experiment was, that he found the candle well snuffed gave eight times the light of that which was unsnuffed. He then proceeded to a process of weighing, and found that one pound of the snuffed candles gave as much light as nine pounds of the unsnuffed candles."

"Mr. Hawkins further found that a pound of candles, to burn (like PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES) without snuffing, gave the same light as four pounds snuffed in the usual way—say every ten minutes—and the same as eleven pounds unsnuffed altogether. After alluding to further experiments with Candles, and also with Oil, he concluded by recommending the Self-snuffing Candles in preference to Oil Lamps.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES have for some time past been advertised as more economical than common tallow ones, because, not requiring to be snuffed, they give so much more light. The Patentees now publish the above extract as a remarkable confirmation of the truth of their assertions. Those who still persist in burning tallow moulds, or dips, in the idea that candles at sixteen pence per pound are necessarily cheaper than those at a shilling per pound, may now learn how much real economy there is in such a course. Four pounds of the snuffed candles giving, as above shown, the same light as one pound of the self-snuffing ones, those who burn tallow candles at sixteen pence per pound are doing the same thing as if they paid two shillings per pound for Price's Patent Candles; for they pay four six pence for that quantity of light which one pound of these candles will give. They suffer, moreover, the bad smell, dirt, and annoyance, arising from the use of the snuffers every ten minutes, and the injury to the eyeglass stand, arising to follow the sudden transition from gloom to light when the candle is unsnuffed.



BELLS FOR THE HOURS AND CHIMES.

BELLS AND CHIMES OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

Every reader of the details of the destruction of the late Exchange must recollect the mention of the chimes, which, by a singular coincidence, were playing the air, "There's no luck about the house," until the flames reached the loft in which were the chimes themselves.

In the new Exchange, chimes have not been forgotten; but they have been constructed with advantages not hitherto attempted in England. Chimes generally consist of a set of bells, tuned to the modern musical scale, and struck by hammers acted on by a pinned cylinder or barrel, which revolves by means of clockwork. Now, in this instance, Mr. Dent has, by the mechanical arrangement of the chimework, succeeded, for the first time in this country, in producing harmony in bells. The airs have been arranged by Mr. E. Taylor, the Graham Professor of Music; which Mr. Dent has applied on the chime-barrel. The airs are:—

1. A Psalm tune, by Henry Lawes, the friend of Milton; it is in the key of B flat, so as to exhibit the capability of the chimes to play in different keys.

2. God Save the Queen, in E flat.

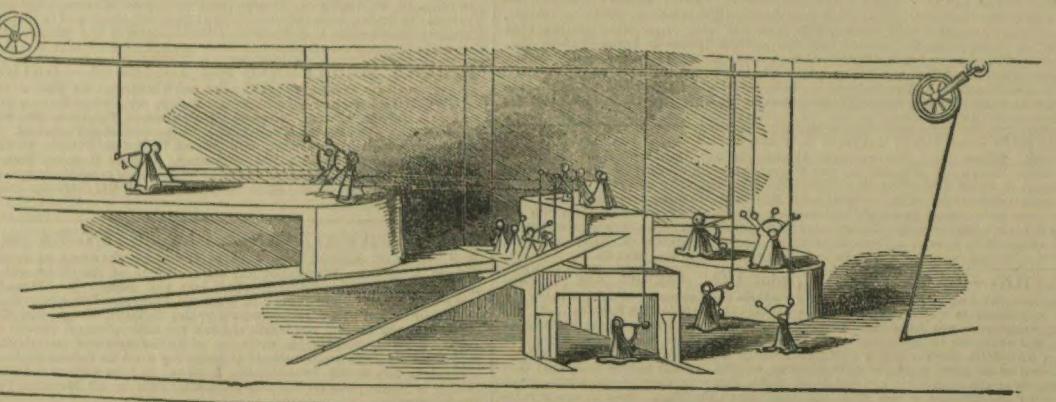
3. Rule Britannia.

4. An air selected by Professor Taylor to exhibit the power of the bells. The key in which the bells are set, is E flat. There are 15 bells, and 2 hammers to several, so as to play rapid passages. There are frequently 3 hammers striking different bells simultaneously, and sometimes 5. The notes of the bells are as follow:—B flat, A flat, G F E flat, D D flat, C B flat, A A flat, G F and E flat; the first bell, B flat, weighs 4 cwt. 26lb., and its cord 8 cwt. 2 qrs. 5lb.; the four bells,

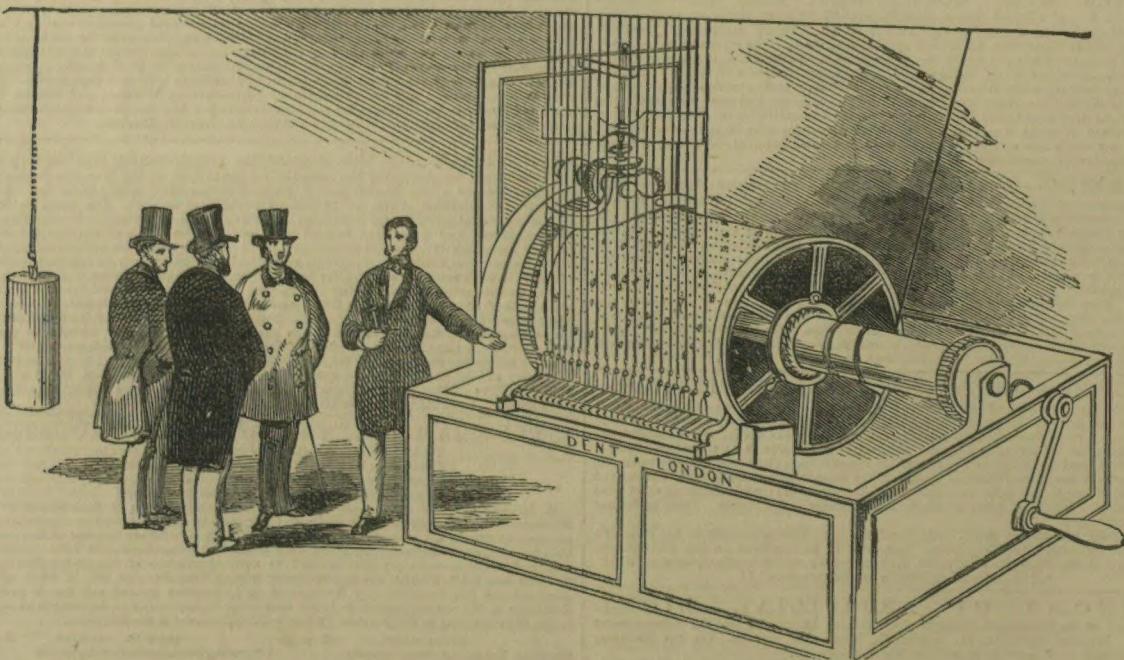
A flat, G F and E flat, weigh severally, 10 cwt. 1 qr. 9lb., 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 27lb., 15 cwt. 2 qrs. 14lb., and 23 cwt. 2 qrs. 24lb. The united weight of them is 131 cwt. 1 qr.

By certain new points of mechanical arrangement in the chimes, all irregularity of force is avoided by driving the chime-barrel through wheels and pinions. There are no wheels between the weight that pulls, and the hammer to be raised. The "lifts" on the chime-barrel are all epicycloidal curves, so that the force of the action is as equal as it is possible to produce for the regularity of the music. There are about 6000 holes pierced upon the barrel for the lifts, so as to allow the tunes to be varied at pleasure.

The original intention of having the same number of bells (nine) as before the fire has been abandoned, and the number increased to 15. The alteration was at the suggestion of Mr. Dent, who, having visited Brussels and other parts of the Continent to obtain information as to the arrangement of carillons, for which the artisans of Flanders have acquired a well-deserved celebrity, was induced to recommend that the number should be so, that a more harmonious chime might be gained. Professor Taylor advised the committee to increase them to fifteen, which would then allow of playing in three octaves, thereby increasing the melody. They have been cast by Messrs. Mears, the bell-founders in Whitechapel. The largest is also the hour bell, and bears the following inscription:—"Cast for the Royal Exchange in the year of grace 1844; Richard Lambert Jones, Chairman of the Gresham College Committee; Daniel Watney, Master of the Mercers' Company; Ebenezer Trottman, Assistant; William Tite, Architect; Charles and George Mears, founders." The others, only bear the words "Royal Exchange, 1844."



LEVER APPARATUS FOR STRIKING THE CHIMES.



BARREL FOR PLAYING THE CHIMES.

ROYAL VISIT TO TOTTENHAM-PARK.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have had the honour of entertaining their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz at Tottenham-park, their splendid seat near Marlborough, Wilts. Their royal highnesses have now returned to town.

The Duke of Norfolk, who came expressly to town from Arundel Castle, to attend as Earl Marshal at the opening of the Royal Exchange on Monday, has returned to his seat.

EXTRAORDINARY MODE OF SUICIDE.—On Tuesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Three Compasses, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, on the body of George Dixon, aged thirty-six, late potman at a house in Broad-street, City. Frederick Grover, of 5, Old Montague-street, Whitechapel, said deceased and his wife resided in the same house, and were in very destitute circumstances, owing to his having disease of the lungs, which prevented him from working. On Thursday afternoon deceased came into witness's room in a wild state, and drank with avidity four cups of tea, and whilst witness was getting him some more, he seized a long knife from off the table, and thrust it down his throat and gullet, so far that only part of the handle protruded from the mouth. Witness immediately struck deceased's hand from the haft of the knife, and pulled it from his throat, upon which deceased exclaimed, "I am determined to do it, and may as well do it first as last." Mr. Foster, the parish surgeon, was called in, but, despite his efforts, deceased died in three hours afterwards. Mr. Foster spoke to deceased's great destitution, and said that he died from the combined effects of the wound in the throat, causing internal hemorrhage, and inflammation of the lungs. Verdict—"Temporary insanity."

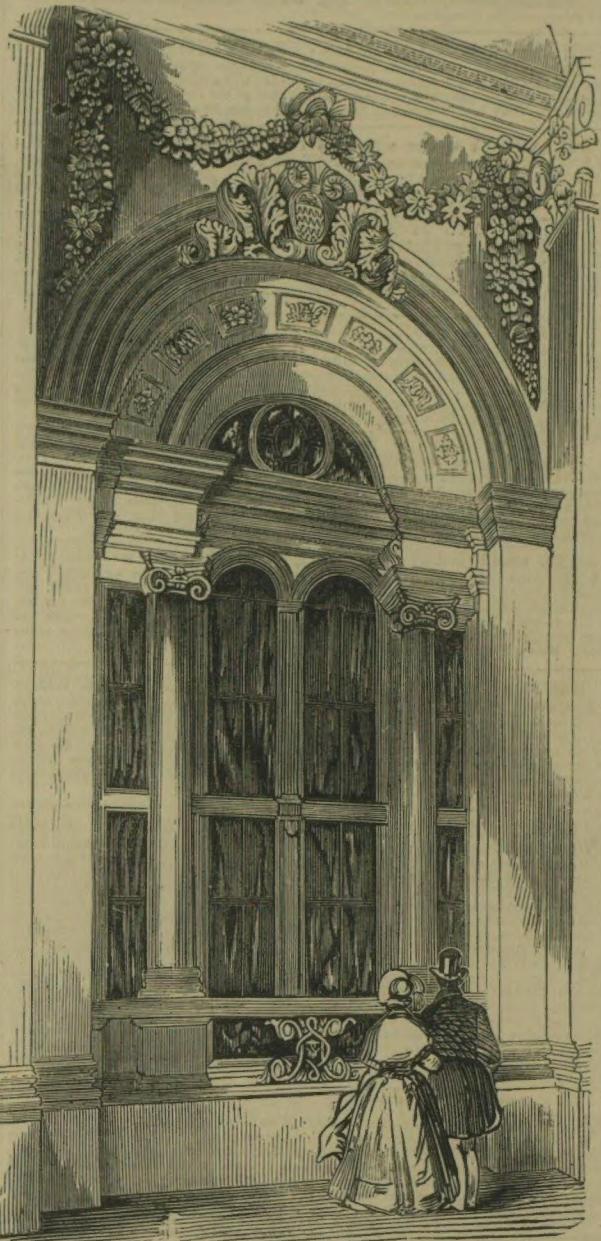
DREADFUL DEATH OF A CHILD BY FIRE.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Higgs held an inquest at St. George's Hospital, on the body of Abraham M'Donald, aged five years and a half, whose parent, a widow, resides at No. 12, James-street, Kensington. It appeared by the evidence of a man named Walker that, on Tuesday evening, he was passing through the above street, when he saw a burning mass rolling on the pavement, and directly after a child's moans proceeded from it. He went to it, and found it to be deceased, with all his clothes on fire, and nearly burned off. With assistance he extinguished the fire, and the child having been first seen by Dr. Merriman, of Kensington-square, it was removed to that hospital, in which it died in a few hours. The mother of deceased said she had only left her room to fetch some beer, and thought the accident was caused by the child endeavouring to take some potatoes from a saucepan on the fire. Verdict—"Accidental death."

THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRONS.—The experimental squadrons, composed of three first-rates and eight brigs, are now at sea, and our naval annals do not present an instance of a similar effort having been made by any former naval administration justly to test the relative merits of ships of different construction, from the highest to the lowest classes of British men-of-war. The first squadron consists of three three-deckers—Caledonia, 120, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Bowles, C.B., the St. Vincent, also of 120 guns, the Queen, 110, and the Albion, 90 guns, which ship will join the others during their cruise. The second squadron, consisting of the eight brigs, is placed under the command of Captain Corry, in the Firebrand steam-frigate. It is expected that a severe trial for a period of about two months will take place before these vessels will return to port, or be dispatched to respective stations.

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—WEST FRONT.

THE GREAT WESTERN PORTICO.

In our journal of last week we detailed the external facades of the New Exchange, reserving, for the present occasion, a few of the characteristics of the great Western Portico, and its interior; which, as Mr. Tite observes, "is very superior in dimensions to any in this country, and not very inferior to any in the world." The columns are 4 feet 2 inches in diameter; their height, including the base and capital, is 41 feet; the capitals, by the way, are composite, of the architect's original modification. The principal western entrance is under this portico, which is ascended by thirteen granite steps from the level of the street. The whole west end is appropriated to the offices of "The Royal Exchange

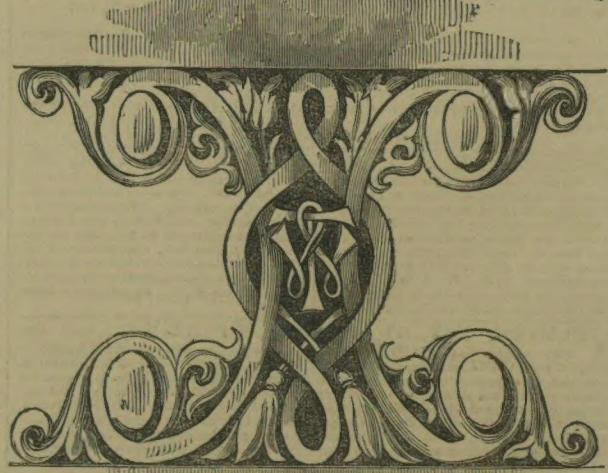


VENETIAN WINDOW, WEST FRONT.

Assurance, for assuring Shipping, Fire, and Lives;" the entrance to these offices being on the right and left of the great western entrance. The interior of the portico is strikingly magnificent; more especially the vastness of the columns, and the beauty of the roof, which consists of three lofty arches, enriched after the manner of those of the Roman palaces. Nor must we omit to notice the two lofty Venetian windows flanking the principal entrance, and reminding us of Sir Robert Taylor's elegant windows in the garden front of the Bank Parlour. We have engraved one of the former, with the architect's monogram, which is ingeniously introduced in the facade, beneath the window.

VENETIAN WINDOW AND MONOGRAM OF THE ARCHITECT.

Of the sculptural embellishments of this front, we must detail a few. In the compartments on each side of the portico are sculptured panels 7 feet 10 inches by 5 feet, of drapery and initials, and the sculptured masses of foliage and fruit, with imperial crown in the centre, 12 inches in relief, 7 feet by 4 feet 6 inches. The other sculptured enrichments on the archivolts, and the festoon enrichments, and the Spanish ornaments in panel over the central doorway, are the



THE ARCHITECT'S MONOGRAM—W. T.

only remaining portions of the west front in which the sculptor has been employed, but it would far exceed the limits of this condensed notice to enter fully into their description. Over the central doorway is the Royal arms, sculptured by Carew. From the position selected, the sculptor has laboured under much disadvantage, as the limits of the opening are neither high nor wide enough, which gives a cramped and insignificant appearance to the Royal arms.

A special train left Southampton on Monday morning, at a quarter past seven o'clock, arriving at Vauxhall at ten o'clock, with twenty carriages filled with parties to witness her Majesty's procession on the opening of the Royal Exchange, and giving them the option of returning to Southampton on or before Wednesday—at one fare there and back.

The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* states that it forms part of the arrangement between the Saint Germain Railroad Company and the Government on the atmospheric railway from Nanterre to the terrace of St. Germain, that the various systems of Messrs. Clegg, Hallette, Perquem, Chaineroy, &c., shall be tried for a certain time before the opening of the road to the public, in order to test the advantages of each.

The Seville mail was robbed on the 22nd, between Villaverde and Los Angelos, by six bandits.